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VOL. VII NO. 70 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1982 RABI UL-THANI 12, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES TWO RYALS

## Bonn reveals Soviet missile stock hits all-time record

BONN, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — West Germany said Friday the Soviet Union's arsenal of medium-range nuclear missile warheads had reached an all-time high and there was no sign Moscow had stopped deploying its SS-20 missiles.

Government spokesman Lutz Rueli quoting latest Western satellite intelligence, said the Kremlin had now deployed 280 of the triple-warhead missiles, with a total of 840 warheads. Five more firing bases were still waiting to be equipped, he said and each base contained nine missile launchers.

The Soviet Union was slowly withdrawing its obsolete single-warhead SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, but 300 of these were still deployed, he said. "The deployed capability has reached an all-time high point," Rueli told a news conference. Asked about a statement by a West German Social Democratic (SPD) Deputy that he had been told in Moscow that deployment of SS-20's had stopped, Rueli said there was no clear evidence of this.

SPD left-winger Ottmar Schreiner said Vadim Zagladin, a senior Communist Party official, told him last week that Moscow had stopped stationing SS-20's for an indefinite period, though he did not rule out a resumption. Rueli said the West believed the SS-20 program was about 85 percent complete and it was not known if the other 15 percent would also be deployed.

Political sources said the decision to release the NATO intelligence suggested Bonn was worried that Schreiner's report could give a new momentum to the campaign against Western moves to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles here. Western diplomats in Moscow suggested Thursday his statement could have been the result of a misunderstanding.

NATO plans to station 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Eastern Europe from late next year unless agreement on arms curbs can be reached by then with the Soviet Union. Government sources said Bonn did not want Moscow to gain propaganda advantage by announcing a unilateral halt to an arms program, the West believed was nearly complete.

Meanwhile, in Washington the White House has rejected a proposal by Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev that the United States and the Soviet Union should reduce their arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by two-thirds by 1990.

It also said Thursday it rejected Brezhnev's accusation in a speech Wednesday that the United States was stalling Geneva negotiations on reducing or eliminating U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Europe or aimed at Western cities. At the same time, President Reagan disclosed in a separate statement that the United States Tuesday gave the Soviet Union a draft treaty based on his proposal to cancel the planned deployment of 572 modern medium-range nuclear missiles in the NATO area.

The president's offer, made in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington Nov. 18, was conditional on an agreement by the Soviet Union to dismantle all its own medium-range missiles capable of reaching Western Europe.

## Bundestag upholds Schmidt

BONN, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, facing mounting political and economic problems, Friday received the parliamentary vote of confidence he sought as a sign of his government's mandate.

Schmidt's government kept the support of all 269 members of the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition in the 497-member Bundestag on a motion of confidence in the chancellor's 12.5 billion mark (\$5.7 billion) jobs and investment program.

The 226 members of the conservative Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union voted against the chancellor. Two leftwing delegates who had left the SPD — Manfred Crippen and Karl-Heinz Hansen — did not cast votes.

Schmidt had asked for the confidence vote — the first in 10 years and only the second since World War II — because "the citizens of our country have a right to it in these difficult times and to give the international public a clear sign." Had he lost the vote, Schmidt could have asked Federal President Karl Carstens to dissolve parliament and call new elections within 21 days, or the Bundestag could have elected a new chancellor to the position.

The chancellor threatened to resign last year if the upcoming Social Democratic Party congress in Munich fails to support NATO plans to deploy new medium range nuclear missiles in Europe starting next year. Last month, in a clear sign of opposition, the SPD chapter in Schmidt's hometown of Hamburg called for a nuclear free zone in Europe and rejected U.S. missile deployment as long as Soviet-American arms talks are underway in Geneva.

Schmidt told deputies the vote applied not just to economic and employment policy, but also to the government's foreign policy.

## Japan gives final touches to giant solar power unit

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Japanese technicians are putting the final touches to the world's largest photoelectrolytic solar power station heralding a new era in the exploitation of alternative energy sources.

From next April, the station on the northern coast of Kijiwaku Island in Saijo 550 kms southwest of here, will be turning out electricity for public consumption.

Power will come from 600 rectangular panels measuring 120 cm by 40 cm arranged in two 65 meter rows. Each panel is mounted with 72 silicon semi-conductors known as solar cells, turning out 35 watts.

By 1990, the station will have a total of 30,000 panels with a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts. The new station, costing 5,000 million yen (\$22 million), was commissioned by the government's New Energy Development Organization (NEDO) as part of project "Sunshine".

Japan is looking into alternative energy sources because 80 percent of the country's energy comes from imported oil. About 40 kms further east along the same coast, another Project Sunshine solar power project has been operating since last September.

It is a thermal plant in which adjustable mirrors are used to focus sunrays at the central tower in which water circulating in a system of pipes is heated to build up steam that drives an electric turbine. It also cost \$22 million although it is still an experimental plant. NEDO hopes that by 1990 its solar-powered plants will produce energy equivalent to that of 5.6 million tons of oil — a fifth of its projected new energy output.

## U.S. deports top Soviet on spying suspicions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — The United States has expelled a Red Army general assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington "for activities inconsistent with his diplomatic status," the State Department said Thursday.

Maj. Gen. Vasily I. Chitov and his wife, Liliya, departed the United States for Moscow Wednesday after he was declared persona non grata and asked to leave the country. State Department spokesman Sondra McCarty said. Chitov was listed as the senior military attaché assigned to Moscow's embassy in Washington and was reported to be a high-ranking officer in the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence agency.

NBC-TV quoted unidentified sources as saying Chitov had "sensitive" documents in his possession when he was picked up by five U.S. agents last weekend after a high-speed chase through the Washington area. The FBI refused to discuss Chitov's departure or the events preceding it. State Department officials would not elaborate on the incident.

Asked if there was concern that the Soviet Union might expel an American official assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow as retaliation, Ms. McCarty said she did not want to speculate.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday he had no comment to make on the United States' expulsion of its military attaché. Spokesman said his government had no comment on the incident and he would not say whether Moscow planned by retaliatory measures.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said he had not been contacted by the Soviet authorities over the matter and he would not speculate on the possibility of retaliation.

The Soviet Union normally responds in kind to the expulsion of its diplomats but not always on a one-to-one basis. Last September, Egypt expelled the Soviet ambassador and six other embassy personnel. The Soviet Union reacted by closing Egypt's military bureau in Moscow.

## Basque faction plans attacks

MADRID, Feb. 5 (R) — Conflicting reports created confusion Friday over whether a Basque separatist guerrilla group, responsible for a string of bombings during the 1979 and 1980 holiday seasons, planned to break a year-long ceasefire.

An official statement said Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and his top ministers Thursday night discussed "an announcement by some sections of ETA Political-Military (ETA P-M) to resume terrorist activities." Carlos Garaicoechea, prime minister of the regional Basque government said, in radio and newspaper interviews that at least one section of the organization had decided to break the truce declared last year after an attempted military coup.

But the Basque newspaper *Deia* quoted sources close to ETA P-M as denying any announcement had been made. It said the group — known as the "Poli-Milis" — was still debating the issue. Other Basque sources said the "Poli-Milis" were divided and would shortly hold a clandestine general assembly, the first in seven years, to decide whether to take up arms again.

Police detained eight persons near San Sebastian Friday and held them incommunicado under anti-terrorist regulations.

Prison sources said four women detainees alleged to be members of ETA P-M were transferred Friday from Madrid to a prison in the Basque country. Gradual transfer of Basque detainees to Basque prisons, one of ETA P-M's demands was suspended earlier this month after police freed the kidnapped father of pop singer Julio Iglesias from his "Poli-Mili" abductors.

## Declared bankrupt Laker Airways stops operations

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Sir Freddie Laker, knighted in 1978 for pioneering low-cost flights across the Atlantic, said Friday his Laker Airways was out of business because of insurmountable debts.

A Laker flight that had left Manchester for Toronto just before the morning announcement turned round in mid-journey and returned to England. Two hundred other Manchester passengers were stopped from boarding a Laker jet for Miami and had to return duty-free goods bought only minutes earlier.

Tears flowed from Laker staff, proudly wearing the airline's crimson and black uniforms, at Gatwick Airport south of London. "It's hit everyone, mate-like a smack in the mouth," said one counter attendant. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who recommended the 59-year-old entrepreneur for a knighthood and often cited him as a shining example of how free enterprise triumphs, was "sad" after hearing of the collapse, a spokesman at 10 Downing Street said.

At Laker's main ticket office outside London's Victoria Train Station, manager Mike Bridges read the following notice to stunned passengers: "We are now in the hands of the official receiver. Until we have had some instruction from the official receiver, we cannot trade." Bridges said he was "shattered" by the news.

At Gatwick, a Scottish family of five emigrating to New Zealand were unable to board their Laker flight for Los Angeles. "We were celebrating only a few hours ago, going away to start a new life. It looks as though it could have been a bit premature," said David McMurrie, who had paid a total of 1,525 pounds (\$2,850) in fares.

Two women passengers flying Laker to Honolulu for a three-week vacation were looking for an alternative flight, even if at extra cost. One of them, Mary Moody, said: "We are sure Freddie Laker will do his best and we hope that our 541-pound (\$1,012) tickets are going to be honored by another airline."

Passengers who had reserved package vacations on Laker would get their money back because they are covered by a government-backed bond, the British Trade Department said. But scheduled passengers on no-frills Skytrain flights and other Laker flights would have to apply to the official bankruptcy receiver for refunds which could be a lengthy process. Passengers due to fly Laker from New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Tampa, Florida, would have to find their own way home. Only Tuesday, Sir Freddie, his old ebullient self after months of negotiations to save his airline, told the world his financial problems were over. "I am flying high and I couldn't be more confident about the future," said the cockney-accented Laker, whose love affair with airplanes began as a 16-year-old teaboy at Shorts, the aircraft builders, in his native county of Kent.

He announced that with the help of the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Finance Corp., builder of the DC-10s that form the core of the Laker fleet, and the Clydesdale Bank of Scotland, he had raised 60 million pounds (\$111 million) to enable him to reschedule debt repayments. Laker owes \$359 million to a 13-bank syndicate headed by Britain's Midland Bank and to the American Export-Import Bank.

His debts mounted because of the recession hurting all airlines, cut-throat competition from trans-Atlantic rivals British Airways, Pan Am and TWA, and the falling value of the pound sterling. When he introduced Skytrain in 1977, his \$135 one-way fare between New York and London was half the cheapest rate elsewhere and made Laker a folk hero among air travelers.

But his rivals, cushioned by more profitable operations on other routes, matched his fares with standby and book-ahead schemes. Before going bust Friday, Laker's Skytrain was still among the cheapest way to cross the Atlantic. A one-way fare from London cost \$168.

His demise means that 2,500 Laker Airways employees face joining the record 3 million already out of work in Britain — 12.7 percent of the nation's work force.



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## At Dhahran business seminar

## U.S. bias to Israel hit

Alkhorbar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Feb. 5 — Speaking before 350 local investors, Dr. Ibrahim Oweiss charged Friday that because of U.S. reliance on Israel as its ally, it refuses to take punitive measures against Israel even if U.S. interests are at stake.

"But without punitive action against the expansion of Israel, the stability in the Middle East that the U.S. wants cannot be achieved. The U.S. fails to address itself courageously to the Palestinian problem, and without solving this problem, there can be no stability in the Middle East," said Oweiss, who is currently professor of economics at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Speaking at the Al-Hoty Investments third annual money and investment seminar, Oweiss charged that the recent Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights illustrates that it intends further expansion. He cited a recent statement by Ariel Sharon, Israeli minister of defense, that his country had the right to bomb areas of concentrated power as far away as Pakistan in the same way that it bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor plant a few months ago.

Israel is now diverting the attention of the Arab countries to the Iran-Iraq war. Since it is supplying Iran with arms through French companies, Arabs feel obliged to support Iraq, a trend which Oweiss predicted may affect the stability of the region.

The professor charged that Israel used psychological warfare in the region to undermine U.S.-Arab relations. In an emotional call to his mainly American audience, Oweiss warned that "unless you as Americans living here can address yourselves positively to this issue rather than just leaving the court to one side (Israel) to score all the time, then this year may be the most serious since 1973."

Oweiss, who in 1977 was appointed first undersecretary of state for economic affairs in Cairo, predicted Israel would try to get out of the Camp David agreement. Since it seeks the isolation of Egypt, it is taking every step to embarrass President Hosni Mubarak. If Israel does keep its pledge to withdraw from Sinai by April 25, "at what price will it be?" Oweiss asked.

In his analysis of the current U.S. economy, Oweiss stated that Reagan's immediate concern is to reduce the government budget deficit. "President Reagan is so preoccupied by his economic program that he has little time to devote to U.S. foreign affairs in general and the Middle East in particular." Rather than initiating circumstances for other nations to react to, the U.S. merely reacts to action by others.

"If the U.S. chooses to be navigated by a captain outside its boundaries, and subordinates its policies to Menahem Begin, then relations with the Arabs will be strained," he said.

The Georgetown professor who has edited the publication *Contemporary Arab Studies*, pointed out that in 1982 much money was invested by Arabs in short term securities in American banks. The U.S. desires the growth of Arab-American economic activities, he said.

## Jubail, Yanbu projects usher new industrial era

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia will usher in an era of advanced industrialization when 24 major petrochemical, fertilizer, iron and steel plants in Jubail, on the Arabian Gulf, and Yanbu, on the Red Sea coast, reach their production stage by the end of the year 2000.

The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, which is responsible for such achievements, was set up by the government in 1975 to plan, establish and operate the basic industries at the two industrial cities of the Kingdom. It has a three-way strategy for the development of basic, secondary and auxiliary industries.

Basic industries are totally dependent on oil. They include refineries, petrochemical, fertilizers, and iron and steel plants. When the 24 major industries as well as other secondary and auxiliary industries come on

stream at the end of the year 2000, they will be placed under the direct supervision of Petromin and the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

Crude oil necessary for the Jubail and Yanbu industrial projects will reach the complexes from the Eastern Province through Petroline, the east-west pipeline, especially built for this purpose. Another natural gas pipeline will be constructed parallel to Petroline.

Secondary industries will feed on the production of the basic industries. Commission experts say they are confident that such industries will have a wide scope, as they will vary from light to heavy industries. But the door will remain open to the private sector to set up its own secondary industries. The auxiliary industries will provide the input for the basic and secondary industries, including commercial centers, maintenance shops and other services.

Jubail's industrial scheme includes a major \$357 million fertilizer complex planned by the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO). The contract was awarded to the Pullman Kellogg division of Pullman Inc., Houston, and Bakhesh Kellogg Saudi Arabia Ltd. Production will start in January 1983 with a total capacity of half a million tons of fertilizers. Already 50 percent of the complex has been completed.

Another major project at Jubail is the \$1 billion venture between Petromin and the Dutch Shell Refinery, the most advanced refineries in the world. The contract for the Jubail plant was signed Jan. 11, 1982. The refinery to be set up within 39 months will produce 350,000 barrels of oil products. It will provide employment to more than 1,000 experts, administrators and technicians. A similar refinery is to be set up by Mobil in Yanbu.

The South Korean Hyundai Construction Company will build an industrial port for Jubail. The award of the port's contract, which will handle iron ore and other raw materials import and oil exports, marks a major development in the country.

The Royal Commission's plans for Jubail also include the establishment of four petrochemical complexes and a steel mill. "Jubail will be a center for burgeoning industries and a fine export center for the country," a Saudi engineer at the complex commented. Another official said: "With the completion of the nine-year program's Phase



MODERN FACILITIES: Yanbu's industrial port facilities will provide an alternative oil export outlet on the western coast as the 1,202-kms. east-west pipeline pumps crude from the Eastern Province's oil fields.

1 in Jubail ending 1984, the base for the whole project will have been established."

Yanbu city's magnificent industrial development programs call for the establishment of a giant refinery with a daily output of 250,000 barrels. The export-oriented refinery will be built by Mobil Corporation in collaboration with Petromin.

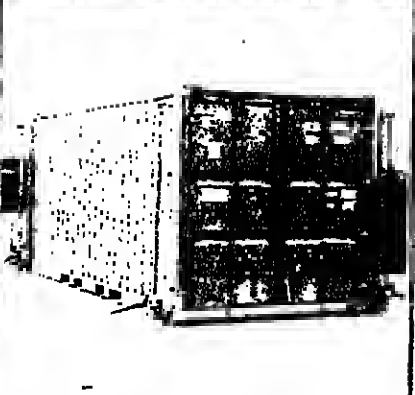
Mobil also agreed to build a major petrochemical complex at Yanbu geared to pro-

duce 1 billion pounds of ethylene a year and other petrochemical products. The complex is a joint venture between Mobil and SABIC. Chemicals produced at the complex will be sold worldwide. The \$2-billion complex agreement was signed March 24, 1980.

Dr. Yusuf Ibrahim Al-Turki, director general of Yanbu projects, has recently said that about 32 licences had been issued for secondary industries at the Yanbu industrial estate.

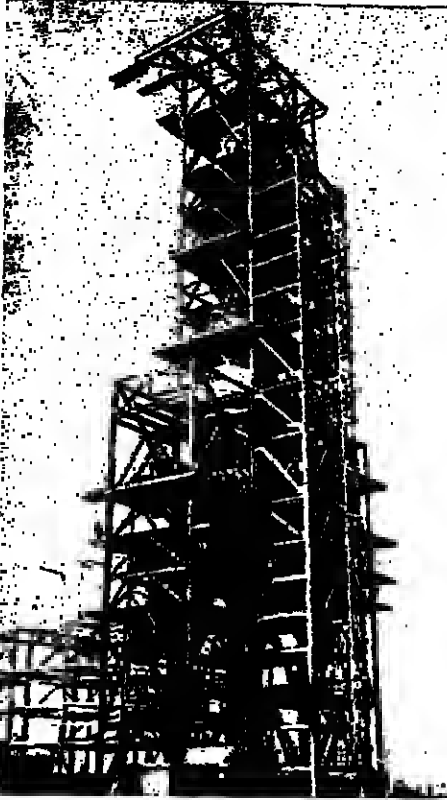
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STEEL PLANT: The iron and steel plant's installations at Jubail are still under construction. When completed in 1985 the plant will produce 800,000 tons per annum.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Saturday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:32	5:36	5:08	4:57	5:21	5:54
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:35	12:36	12:07	11:54	12:18	12:48
Asr (Afternoon)	3:49	3:47	3:18	3:03	3:28	3:55
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:14	6:11	5:42	5:27	5:51	6:18
Isba (Night)	7:44	7:41	7:12	6:57	7:21	7:48

ATTENTION  
ARAMCO CONTRACTORS

Aramco is in the process of improving its method of recording information on contractors. This activity involves entering selected contractor information into the Contracting Department's computer data base which is known as the Contract Information System (CIS). Successful completion of this undertaking will enable Aramco to retrieve accurate and current information from which to select bid slates.

All contractors are kindly requested to check the schedule posted in the Contracting Department in Dhahran to determine when they have been scheduled to attend one of the briefings to be given concerning CIS. At each briefing the new system will be explained and contractors will be advised on how to update information related to their organization.

The first briefing will be held on Feb 8, 1982. In order to limit the number of attendees at any one session, contractors are requested to attend on the date scheduled.

Aramco wishes to emphasize the importance of the briefings and strongly urges all Aramco contractors to attend one session.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

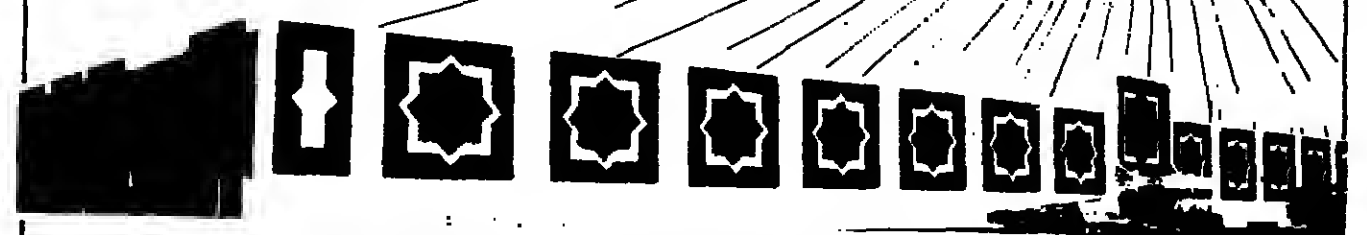
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## Guarantee to be sought on alien labor-- official

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — The Interior Ministry is considering a project under which it will seek certain guarantees from countries where workers are recruited, according to Interior Undersecretary Dr. Ibrahim Al-Awaji.

In a statement to *Al-Jazirah*'s evening edition Thursday, Awaji said that contacts are already underway between the Kingdom and some Islamic and Arab countries in this regard.

The interior undersecretary also denied that some of the foreign workers imported by the Kingdom were ex-prisoners in their respective countries. Replying a question, Awaji described as "exaggerated" reports that densely populated countries get rid of their prisoners by sending them abroad as workers. "Encouraging their citizens to work abroad is an economic necessity for such countries. It is not in their interest to send persons with criminal records as expatriate workers," he said.

Awaji criticized the phenomenon of numerous household servants in Saudi Arabian families and placed the blame on citizens.

The official said that studies are being prepared to curb the number of foreign workers. Houses which need domestic help, cases in which ladies work outside their homes or are ill, will be allowed to import household ser-

vants, Awaji said.

Although Saudi Arabian citizens are responsible in the first place for the widespread of foreign domestic servants, the interior ministry also can not be absolved of responsibility for facilitating the import of such workers. Its objective is responding to citizens' needs, Awaji said. "But I still think the responsibility is totally the citizens'," he added.

He said that such an extensive use of domestic helpers is neither in the interests of individuals nor the public. "It increases the country's population and adds psychological, social and economic burdens," according to Awaji.

The ministry attempts to help citizens choose better workers through detailed studies of the foreign manpower present here in regard to nationalities, he said. However, he added that a certain nationality cannot be deemed to be superior and another inferior since every society has its good and bad categories.

The selection of foreign workers remains the responsibility of the citizen or the recruitment offices rather than the ministry. "I think Islamic countries are the best source for domestic helpers," Awaji said.

Instructions of the interior ministry call that female helpers should be from Islamic countries. The future trend would be to restrict import of domestic helpers to Islamic countries only, he said.

Last week, Gen. Jaber Abdul Hafecz, who is in charge of combating overlanders, said that about 11,000 foreigners without legal residence permits in the Kingdom had been deported in the recent campaigns. He said that 100 squads had been deployed in the Western Region to enforce the campaigns according to the instructions of Interior Minister Prince Naif. The squads move between Makkah, Jeddah, Taif, Madinah and other towns and villages.

He said that the campaigns include illegal residents as well as workers found seeking jobs in towns and cities away from their sponsors.



Dr. Ibrahim Al-Awaji

## Body to discuss final steps for food aid to Sahel states

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — Channeling of \$48 million food aid to the ten drought-stricken African Sahel states will be discussed here Feb. 10 and 11. A sub-committee of the Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel will decide on the final modalities for presenting the aid.

Assistance, decided by the Third Islamic Summit of Makkah last year, will be forwarded to Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. The countries are members of the 42-country Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The effects of drought assumed alarming proportions in the Sahel since 1968 onwards. There has been a progressive and intensive weather modification that led to a rainfall rarefaction from north to south with a consequent desertification along the same direction, imperiling both the people and their beasts in an area where the main life activity is agriculture and livestock breeding. People died by the thousands as it rained only a few days and rivers stayed in their minor beds. As a result agriculture was reduced to the lowest level in several years in the Sahel. A country like Mauritania lost two thirds of its cattle and

## In 2nd half of 1982 Farm to yield 4.5m chickens

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — A poultry chicken farm, 65 kilometers north of Jeddah, will provide 4.5 million broiler chicken in the second half of 1982, *Saudi Business* reported in this week's edition. The Yathrib Poultry chicken farm lies on a 14-sq. km area. The multi-million venture, a subsidiary of the Taher Group, is headed by Khaled Abdul Hadi and Tarik Abdul Hadi, managing director.

According to Heinz Muller, deputy general manager, the farm is a fully integrated broiler production facility. It contains all the facilities necessary for self-sustained production: egg-hatching production unit, hatch-

ery, broiler house, slaughterhouse and service facilities such as a feed mill.

Related facilities on the farm include an 11-megawatt power plant that includes four diesel and one gas turbine. A desalination plant located on the Red Sea with a seven kilometer pipeline will deliver 1.5 million liters of water a day. A maintenance center includes a garage and workshop to service the company's fleet of trucks as well as production facilities.

In the production of broiler chicken, the system begins with the import of parent stock. The stock is placed in two parent-stock rearing houses that hold 6,500 chicken each where the parents mature and lay eggs. The process then moves the eggs to the hatching houses. There the system provides a setting capacity for 300,000 eggs and a hatching capacity of 54,000 eggs in a rotational system among a number of houses.

The 14 broiler houses incorporated in the project have a total capacity of 500,000 chicken ready for slaughter.

## Aussie to hold agriculture talks

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (SPA) — Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, Gunther Hayden, arrives here Saturday on an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, minister of agriculture and water.

## Aba Al-Khail leaves for Tunis to attend meeting

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy, left for Tunis Friday to lead the Kingdom's delegation to the 32nd session of the Arab Economic Council opening there Saturday.

The two-day session will discuss, among other things, the facilitation of labor movement among Arab countries. It will also examine the possibility of drawing up a comprehensive survey of migrant Arab labor and the possibility of using it to foster the economy of the Arab world.

Other topics to be discussed include food security, a suitable formula for dealing with international firms, a draft united statute for Arab joint ventures and the means for combating sea piracy. Statistics regarding the Palestinian people will also be considered.

The Arab Economic Council, set up in 1953, is the main body concerned with all joint Arab economic activities.

Hayden will discuss with officials here the consolidation of cooperation and the exchange of experts between the two countries. He also will inspect a number of agriculture and water projects in the framework of Saudi Arabia's overall development.

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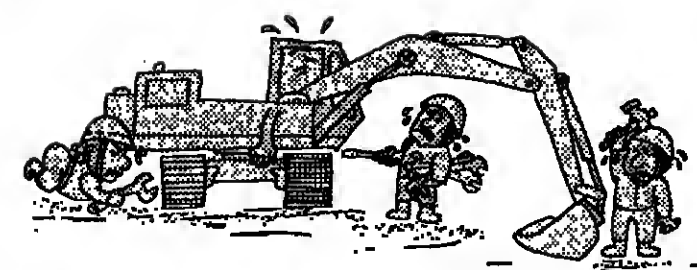
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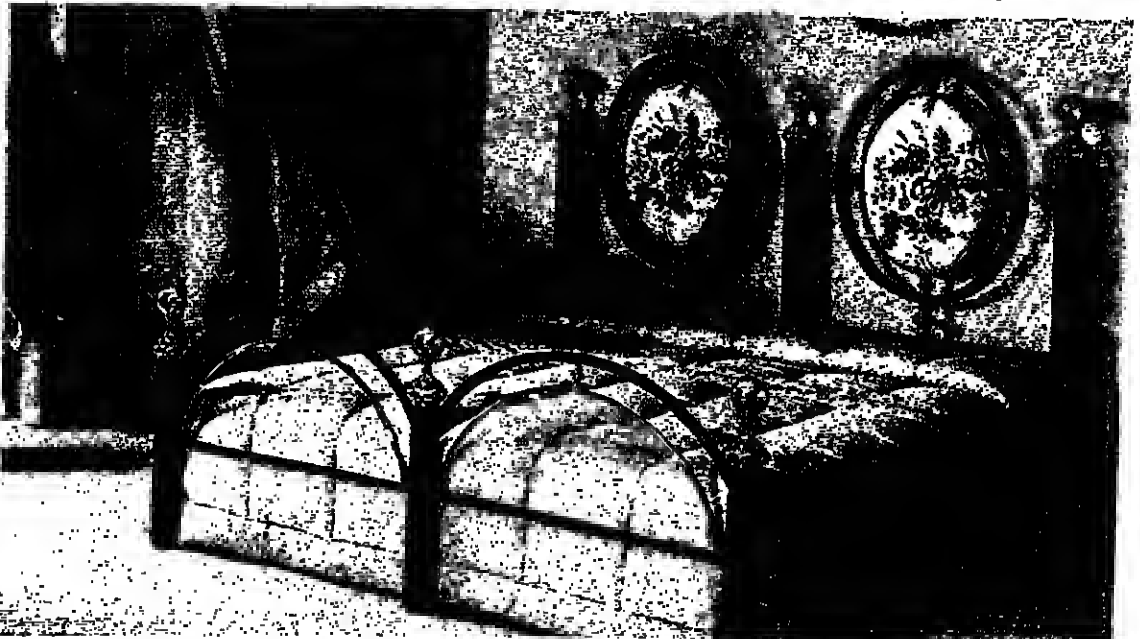
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## Meetings start in Nairobi today

## OAU leaders to ponder W.Sahara, Chad peace

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (R) — African states begin a six-day series of meetings here Saturday to review the shortcomings of their two most ambitious initiatives — a peace plan for the Western Sahara and a peacekeeping force for war-torn Chad.

In the next four days leaders and senior officials of the 50-nation Organization of African Unity (OAU) will try to break the deadlock between Morocco and its Polisario guerrilla forces over an OAU blueprint to end the 10-year-old war in the Western Sahara.

Starting on Wednesday next week the OAU leaders will then discuss the shortages of such manpower and equipment dogging its buffer force in Chad, the OAU's first attempt at a peacekeeping role on the continent.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, current OAU chairman, has said that the organization's credibility is at stake if it fails to find solutions to the conflicts, two of Africa's longest.

Given the ideological disparity of OAU member states and the extreme financial problems of the continent, the least developed in the world, African diplomats are not unduly optimistic.

**Compromise**  
In the case of the Western Sahara, delegates will seek to find a compromise on its peace plan between Morocco and the Polisario, which is backed by Algeria and Libya. The OAU plan calls for an end to hostilities in the phosphate-rich former Spanish colony followed by a referendum to determine whether its inhabitants want independence or integration with Morocco, which has ruled there since 1976.

The Polisario, which has waged a hit-and-

run desert war for independence, and Morocco have agreed in principle to the plan but are at loggerheads over the blueprint of its implementation.

Rabat has said it will not withdraw its troops from the region during the polling, as the plan stipulates, and has refused direct negotiations with the Polisario. The guerrillas want any referendum to include refugees they say fled from the Sahara to Algeria but the OAU plan would give votes based on a 1974 Spanish census which the Polisario says seriously underestimates the real population.

**Weapons**  
Since the peace plan was drawn up at a meeting here in August, there has been no end to the fighting in the Sahara. In the latest reported incident Rabat said it killed or wounded 150 Polisario guerrillas in Southern Morocco last month. The weapons involved have also become more sophisticated and Rabat has asked the United States for fresh military aid to counter the Soviet-made missiles it says the Polisario used to down three Moroccan aircraft last year.

King Hassan of Morocco has said he is committed to holding a referendum in the first half of this year but the Polisario have accused him of trying to delay it.

The OAU plan envisages a United Nations presence during the ceasefire and referendum and the U.N. will be represented at the Nairobi talks by a senior aide to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Abdulrahman Abby Farah of Somalia.

**Appeal for aid**  
The OAU is expected to appeal for further Western aid for its Chad peace force to which only three of the original six countries involved — Nigeria, Zaire, and Senegal, actually sent troops.

The peace force, first mooted at an OAU summit here in June last year, finally moved into Chad at the end of 1981. It replaced Libyan units called in by President Goukouni Oueddei to fight in a civil war against forces led by his former defense minister, Hissene Habre.

Given a purely buffer role by the OAU, despite appeals by the Chadian president that it should fight against Habre's guerrillas, the OAU force arrived to find insufficient transport, housing, equipment and a country wrecked by years of civil war.

**Infrastructure**  
The infrastructure of Chad is virtually nonexistent after 15 years last month. The OAU appealed for aid to the West and the Arab world. France provided much of the aid and the U.S. contributed some \$12 million in



King Hassan

cash and transport for the 2,000-strong force.

Kenya has invited OAU foreign ministers to attend informal talks starting Saturday on the Sahara, to be followed by a two-day session of a seven-nation committee on the Sahara and two more days of talks on Chad. The committee meetings are nominally at heads of state level but it was not known how many leaders would be attending.

## Egypt denies dispatching troops to Iraq

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Egyptian Defense Ministry has denied press reports that Egyptian officers and soldiers had been sent to fight alongside Iraqi forces in the war against Iran. The three Cairo morning newspapers Friday carried the denial, quoting an unidentified defense ministry spokesman as saying "There is absolutely no truth to this report."

The Lebanese daily *Al-Nahar* Wednesday quoted diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying "a large number of former officers and soldiers from the Egyptian army" were among Arab volunteers who had arrived in Iraq to help the war effort against Iran.

The paper, still quoting unidentified diplomats, said Iraqi officers had traveled to Cairo to oversee the recruiting operations of the Egyptian volunteers.

On Thursday the Gulf News Agency quoted the commander of the Iraqi Popular Army as saying about 7,000 Egyptians were among "more than 10,000" volunteers from Arab countries serving in the army.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said there were about 2.5 million Egyptians working in Iraq, part of the large number of Egyptian skilled laborers who have sought better paying jobs in the Arab world. The sources, who asked not to be identified, said it was possible some of these Egyptian workers had been recruited into the Iraqi army which paid well.

## BRIEFS

CANBERRA, (AP) — Australia's contribution to the multi-national Sinai peacekeeping force is now expected to be between 140 and 150 men, about half the size of the original commitment. Defense department officials said Australia also would send about 10 helicopters.

MANAMA, (AP) — Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs, Leonardo Matias, arrived Friday at the start of a four-day visit. Matias is expected to discuss "consolidation of bilateral relations in the political and economic fields," the Gulf News Agency said.

BONN, (AP) — The West German government Friday told a visiting Iranian official that Bonn remains "concerned" over the use of the death penalty by the regime in Tehran against political opponents. The foreign office said the concern was expressed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a meeting with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

ANKARA, (R) The Armenian religious leader in Turkey, Patriarch Shnorh Kallustian, called Friday on Armenians throughout the world to take a stand against the murders of Turkish diplomats. The patriarch made the call in a message to Turkish Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren as Turkey held a state funeral here for its consul-general in Los Angeles, Kemal Arkan, shot dead by two gunmen in the U.S. city last week.

TUNIS, (R) — A four-day transport strike in the Tunisian capital ended Friday after an agreement to discuss employees' pay demands. In the meantime, the transport workers' union has demanded the reinstatement of all employees dismissed during the strike, declared illegal by the government.

PARIS, (AP) — Mahmoud Baryalai, the politically powerful brother of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, on Friday again denied that Soviet forces had bombarded the town of Kandahar, the second largest in the country.

## Aden hosts conference on Mideast

ADEN, Feb. 5 (AP) — South Yemen announced Friday it is hosting an international conference in a show of solidarity against any U.S. military buildup in the Mideast. The four-day conference opens Saturday.

Billed as a "world peace council," the Aden session will be attended by about 100 delegates from "Socialist organizations, political parties and national liberation movements" in Africa, Asia and other unspecified areas, according to an official announcement.

Ali Abdul-Razak Badeeb, South Yemeni deputy premier, said the main item on the agenda would be "the Middle East situation and the dangers of American military buildup."

Meanwhile, South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Muhammad met here with Nayef Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nadim Abdul Samad, a ranking member of the Lebanese Communist Party.

# EGYPT

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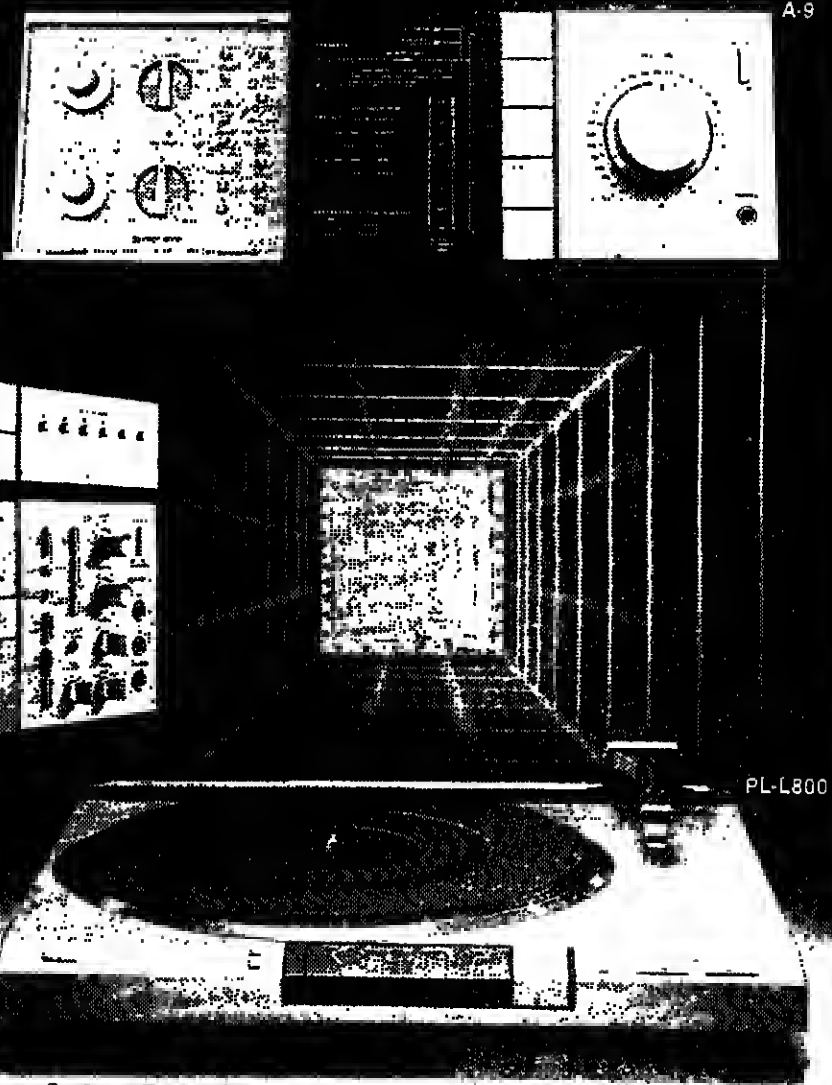
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مركز فني الاحمل



# General Assembly set to approve Arab resolution against Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 5 (R) — The General Assembly was expected to approve by a sizable majority Friday an Arab-supported resolution calling for punitive measures against Israel and opening the way for its possible ejection from the world body. The U.S. and Israel warned of serious repercussions if the U.N. tampers with Israeli membership privileges.

Assembly action will mark the final phase of an emergency special session, convened after the United States vetoed a proposal in the Security Council for voluntary sanctions following Israel's Dec. 14 annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

American officials denounced the resolution submitted Thursday night by 39 states. In an interview, Jane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, termed the resolution objectionable, mischievous and a cause of serious concern in the Congress. She declined to say what consequences might flow from its adoption.

While the resolution as a whole is offensive to the U.S., American officials were especially alarmed by one passage in particular. This would have the assembly declare:

"Israel's record and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving member state and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the charter nor its commitment under General Assembly Resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949." That was the resolution which admitted Israel to membership in the U.N.

Following is the text of the resolution:

The General Assembly,  
Having considered the item entitled "The Situation in the Occupied Arab Territories" at its ninth emergency special session in accordance with Security Council Resolution 500 (1982) of 28 January 1982.

Noting with regret and concern that the Security Council, at its 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, failed to take appropriate measures against Israel, as requested by the council in Resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, as the result of the negative vote of a permanent member of the council. Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

Recalling its Resolution 35/122 E of 11 December 1980,  
Reaffirming its Resolution 36/226 B of 17 December 1981.

Having considered the reports of the secretary general of 21 December 1981 and 31 December 1981.

Recalling its Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression as, inter alia, "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a state of the territory of another state, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another state or part thereof," and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression."

Stressing once again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions.

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the pro-

tection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Syrian territory.

Noting that Israel's record and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving member state and that it has not carried out its obligations under the charter.

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of article 25 of the charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, the latest being Resolution 497 (1981).

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly Resolution 35/226 B;

2. Declares that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitutes an act of aggression under the provisions of article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and has no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever;

4. Determines that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

5. Reaffirms its determination that all the provisions of The Hague Conventions of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, and calls upon all parties there to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

6. Determines that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and its effective annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

7. Strongly deplores the negative vote cast by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the council from adopting against Israel, under chapter VII of the charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in Resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the council;

8. Further deplores any political, economic, military and technological support to Israel, which encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories;

9. Firmly emphasizes its demands that Israel, the occupying power, rescind forthwith its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

10. Reaffirms the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is a primary requirement for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

11. Declares that Israel's record and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving member state and that it has carried out

neither its obligations under the charter nor its commitment under General Assembly Resolution 273 (III) on 11 May 1949;

12. Calls upon all member states to apply the following measures:

A. To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance which Israel receives from them;

B. To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

C. To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and cooperation with Israel;

D. To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

13. Also calls upon all member states to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally, to isolate it in all fields;

14. Urges non-member states to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

15. Calls upon all specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international institutions to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

16. Requests the secretary general to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon at intervals of two months to member states as well as to the Security Council and to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session under the item entitled "the Situation in the Middle East."

## Mubarak reaffirms commitment to Camp David

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak ending a four-day visit, left President Reagan Friday with strong assurances that Egypt is committed to the Camp David accords as a basis for peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak's visit produced other concrete results, though he failed to persuade the U.S. administration to boost U.S. economic aid to Egypt above the current one-billion-dollar annual level. But he was granted more flexibility in using the economic assistance, and the administration met his request that Egyptian contractors be more involved in aid program projects.

Mubarak also impressed congressional leaders who posed tough questions dealing mainly with the Egyptian-Israeli talks on an agreement for Palestinian self-rule in territories occupied by Israel.

Mubarak was guest at a lunch Thursday with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and afterward Chairman Charles Percy called it an extraordinary meeting. "Here is a true friend of the process of peace — a friend on the United States, a friend of the Arab world, a friend of Israel."

Following a second and final meeting with President Reagan Thursday Mubarak pub-



TALKS WITH REPORTERS: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak talks with reporters after meeting with members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Thursday. The committee's chairman Charles Percy is seen at left.


ically mentioned the Camp David agreements for the first time during his Washington visit. His earlier omissions of any public reference to the accords had prompted questions about whether he remained committed to the U.S.-sponsored peace process which was launched in 1978.

"We are determined to pursue our peace efforts until a comprehensive settlement is reached according to the Camp David accords," he said with Reagan at his side.

Later, without being specific, he said some people "raised hell" and were annoyed by his earlier failure to mention the agreements. "I am liable to forget," he told reporters after meeting members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "In my two speeches yesterday I mentioned the Palestinians and forgot to say anything about Camp David. Their is no change in policy."

His comments include a statement that the Palestinians had a right to exist as a national entity. Egyptian officials said he used the term to place new emphasis on the Palestinian problem as the key to peace in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Thursday the United States would give the Egyptian government another billion dollars in economic aid along with greater flexibility in its use. But the figure, covering the financial year beginning on Oct. 1, represents a continuation of existing level of economic assistance — while Egypt had hoped for more.



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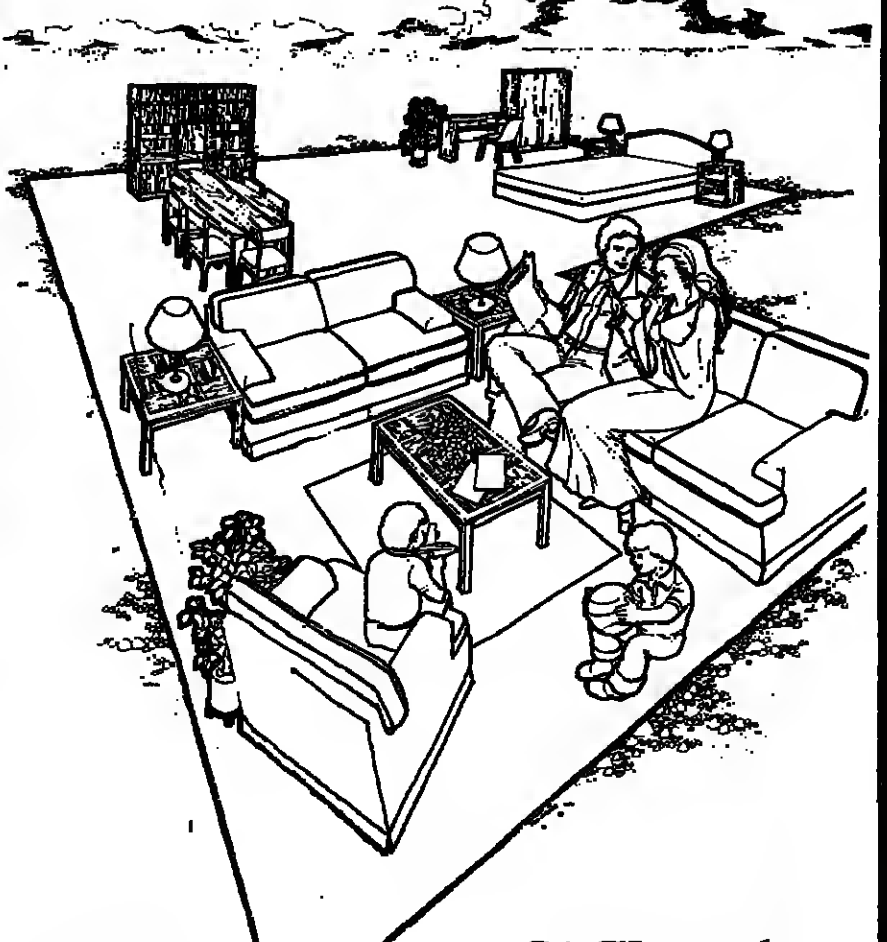
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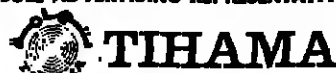
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## Tanzania retains political influence in Africa

By Martha Honey

**DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania** — Despite near bankruptcy, Tanzania has used its political and military clout to help influence events in Africa from Uganda next door to Angola in the south. Starting in the mid-1960s, shortly after independence, President Julius Nyerere began turning this impoverished rural East African country on the Indian Ocean into a powerful force in African affairs.

"Our president always told us that our own independence was not complete until all of Africa was free," explained a veteran aide to Nyerere. "So we became involved in the African liberation struggle and are still involved to this day."

At the heart of Socialist Tanzania's disproportionate influence is Nyerere's personal stature and skill as a key figure in Third World diplomacy. As one Western diplomat said: "Tanzania has no other clout than the personality of its president." While Nyerere has focused on diplomacy, he has not been reluctant to pick up the gun when diplomacy fails.

Most recently, 400 Tanzanian troops were dispatched to the Seychelles Islands hours after an abortive, mercenary-led coup last Nov. 25. In 1977, Tanzanian troops had been sent to the Seychelles to create an army after supporters of President France Albert Rene staged a coup. But fewer than 50 were still in the Indian Ocean archipelago when the mercenaries struck this time.

Tanzania's role as a regional military power began in the mid-1960s, when Nyerere encouraged Mozambique nationalists to unite and fight against Portuguese colonial rule.

Tanzanian troops trained and advised Frelimo guerrillas fighting in Mozambique until they came to power in 1975. When hostilities broke out between Mozambique and Ian Smith's white-ruled Rhodesia, 800 Tanzanian troops were sent to Mozambique to combat Rhodesian incursions.

Tanzania began training Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) guerrillas to fight inside Rhodesia, and a few Tanzanian officers actually entered the Rhodesian war alongside the guerrillas they had trained.

Tanzania has also trained guerrillas of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) which now rules Angola, the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) fighting for independence of Southwest Africa or Namibia, and the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan-African Congress (PAK) fighting against the white-minority government of South Africa.

The Tanzania People's Defense Forces came into their own in 1979 when Idi Amin sent Ugandan troops to seize a strip of Tanzanian territory. After trying unsuccessfully to get Amin to renounce his claim, Nyerere responded by sending the Tanzanian army into Uganda. Amin's better-equipped army was crushed and Amin left the country.

Longtime observers credit Tanzania's military successes to Nyerere's policy of training the army in what it considers to be the best tactics from both East and West. Most senior officers have had training in more than one country. As a lieutenant colonel explained: "I learned guerrilla warfare in China and counter-guerrilla warfare at Sandhurst," the British Military Academy. (AP)

## Land reform is major key to peace in El Salvador

By E. Bradford Burns

A coup d'etat staged by junior army officers swept the corrupt and inefficient military government of El Salvador aside in October, 1979. The young officers promised reforms. In a society characterized by serious social and economic inequities, a majority of the population welcomed that possibility of change. Their hopes rose. The new government decreed a number of profound changes, the most important of which addressed agrarian problems.

Like most of the Third World, the dynamic sector of the Salvadoran economy revolves around exports. They are overwhelmingly agrarian: Sugar, cotton and coffee. Exports earn the big money; the ability to earn that money depends on the ownership of land. Few Salvadorans own land — according to the figure quoted most often, less than 2 percent of the population controls more than half the land. Those few benefit from the economic, social and political structures, while an impoverished majority bears a disproportionate share of the burdens of society.

Agrarian reform promised some adjustment of the structures, perhaps in the long run narrowing the wide and deep gap between the extremes of wealth and poverty. Few doubted that agrarian

reform was essential if El Salvador hoped to fulfill any goals of economic development, social improvement and a measure of democracy. Land reform is a major key to greater peace and wider prosperity, not only in El Salvador but also throughout Latin America.

Since the government issued decree 153, the legal basis for land reform, in March, 1980, very little has been accomplished. Less than 15 percent of the country's total farmland has been affected. Rhetoric for outlandish action. In the first phase of the reform, the government did nationalize some large estates of more than 1,250 acres to turn them into cooperatives. The government promised payment in bonds to the former owners. Mainly, those estates grew sugarcane and cotton. Lands producing coffee, the principal export and money earner, were untouched because individual parcels generally measured fewer than 1,250 acres.

The landowners and local oligarchy in general mounted a fierce, often violent, campaign to thwart the reform. The owners who lost land have also joined in legal battle to force the government to return their lands. Meanwhile, the government announced postponement of the remaining two stages of the reform, the nationalization of estates from 250 to 1,250 acres and the distribution to peasants of the small plots that they previously

rented. President Jose Napoleon Duarte informed the nation early last March that any further reforms would be put off for another five to 10 years. The hopes of the majority turned into frustration.

It is easy now to see how land reform was sidelined. The government has few technicians and scant funds to carry out a reform program. More and more of its meager resources must go into armaments in order to maintain itself in power. More important, it lacked the necessary support of the military to implement such reform. The wealthy landowners have both the funds and the determination to halt and possibly reverse the reforms. The U.S. government, even though it understands the need for such basic reforms, has never been emotionally committed to pressuring El Salvador, or any other Latin American nation, into making those far-reaching structural changes.

As the government's commitment to reform diminished, the intensity of internal conflict mounted — a classic case of frustration giving rise to violence. By January, 1981, El Salvador was already engulfed in civil war. One side — referred to most frequently as the rebels or the guerrillas — advocates reform. The other — the oligarchy, some members of a frightened urban middle class, the military and the United States — is either unwilling or unable to institute reform. Consequently, they

appear to the majority of Salvadorans — and to the rest of the world, for that matter — as the defender of a status quo whose social statistics do little to enhance their position. In El Salvador, fully 82 percent of the population does not get enough to eat. The infant mortality rate is twice that of Cuba and four times that of the United States. About 95 percent of rural workers are functionally illiterate. This grim catalogue is a long one.

Today, questions of international politics have eclipsed those of reform. The oligarchy, the military and Duarte quickly discovered the tough language of international security. Charges of Cuban, Nicaraguan and even Soviet meddling turned attention from the desperate social statistics and genuine need for reform and, at the same time, guaranteed the support of Washington. However, a deepening reliance on Washington always stirs Latin American emotions sensitive to real or imagined "imperialism," just as postponement of reforms seems to augment the ranks, determination and appeal of the rebels.

Only economic reforms can ensure peace in El Salvador. No amount of political bocus-pocus will do it. Military aid has only made the situation worse. To insist that the rebels lay down their arms on the vague promise of later reform is to assume a naïveté more characteristic of Washington than of Latin America. (LAT)

## LAKER AIRWAYS DEMISE

The demise of Laker Airways will be felt deeply by millions of passengers who had taken advantage of cheap air travel and the other millions who had been anticipating a fairly cheap holiday in the future. Sir Freddie Laker, will remain a great pioneer of cheap, or say reasonably-priced air travel after breaking the back of the monopoly on pricing that had been imposed on the big national carriers.

His bold experimentation with moderately-priced travel brought in its wake a lowering of prices by the giants but he was troubled financially from the start because he had no government backing apart from the knighthood bestowed on him by Queen Elizabeth and the admiration of Mrs. Thatcher. The national carrier, British Airways, did not exactly adore him. Nor did the other transatlantic companies which saw in him the new nemesis second only to the rise in aviation fuel costs.

With generous subsidies by the state even in the form of long-term, easy credits, he might have pulled through at least in the first formative years of Laker Airways. But since this was not forthcoming he was forced to borrow heavily in the money markets at exorbitant rates of interest. He wanted to expand fast to be able to catch up with the rising demand for cheap travel. He had plans to fly round the world on the same basis. So he acquired more wide-bodied jets from McDonnell Douglas and the European Airbus.

Perhaps he became too ambitious at the wrong time. He planned and carried out his expansion scheme when the world was already in the throes of a severe recession. Air travel in general has slumped and more would-be passengers preferred to stay home specially that millions of them are on the dole queues in his native land and in Europe and the U.S.

Will there be another Freddie Laker in the near future? While the recession continues unabated and with Laker's debts being what they are, estimates put them at \$1 billion, the dream of cheap air travel may remain just that for some time to come. But Freddie Laker has made a name in history and has shown that cheaper travel is possible given the right circumstances.

In his case, he had started from scratch, with little money of his own but with abundant ambition, drive and determination. If the circumstances remained auspicious he might have done it and brought the fares of other august airlines tumbling down behind his. Too bad his experiment did not last enough to do that.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Friday's newspapers commented on the interview of Defense Minister Prince Sultan with the London-based magazine *Al Hawadess*.

*Al Jazirah* said that Prince Sultan's comprehensive interview had dotted the I's and crossed the T's to make things clear to everyone. It noted that Prince Sultan's remarks stressed that peace, security and unity of the Gulf region are an integral part of Arab security and solidarity.

*Al Jazirah* also pinpointed Sultan's assertions that the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council is part and parcel of the Arab League and not a substitute. "The defense minister had reiterated that the Gulf's military

cooperation is not a regional pact but inevitable to fill what is called by big powers as the Gulf security vacuum," it said.

The paper praised Prince Sultan's call for adherence to the teachings of Islam and collective action toward issues of common destiny.

*Al-Madinah* underlined Prince Sultan's remarks on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in which he reiterated that Iran is an Islamic state and hoped for an end to the war.

The paper said the Iraqi-Iranian war is an example of challenges facing the Islamic world. The paper criticized the Iranian regime, which "is trying to split in the Islamic world through Tehran's hostile acts against all Muslim countries." (SPA)

## Namibia peace plan hits snags over election rules

By Sidney Welland

**LONDON** — A Western plan to steer Namibia (Southwest Africa) toward early independence has been set back by unexpected problems over how to elect a parliament. But the five Western nations behind the plan say the effort for a Namibian settlement is still firmly on course, even though the timetable they set may be slipping.

Black African objections to a Western "one-man, two-vote" formula could scuttle hopes that the South African-controlled territory might be on the way to self-rule later this year. Western officials are worried by the slowdown, but say they are not taking an alarmist view and that basically progress is still being made in a three-way effort to reach agreement.

The dispute over election rules for a Namibian constituent assembly was described by a British diplomat as "a hiccup but not one that seems to be insurmountable." The United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany act as mediators in the independence effort. Until now, they were aiming for a full South African pullout by early 1983.

For the last five years, they have worked behind the scenes as a "Contact Group" in trying to break down suspicions between South Africa's white rulers and the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and its Black African backers. After months of haggling, the Western governments were confident last autumn of reaching agreement with

both sides on constitutional principles by Dec. 25. Six weeks later, the electoral section of the constitutional package hatched by the Contact Group is still being argued. Other details, including a bill of rights, have been settled.

Self-rule for Black Africa's last major white-ruled region would end 16 years of hush war by SWAPO guerrillas.

South Africa, which took control of the former German colony after World War I, has defied United Nations calls for an independence settlement for the last 35 years. The Pretoria government now says it is ready to hand over to the Namibians but wants guarantees for white settlers. Because of South African pressure, the Contact Group tightened up vague electoral proposals it submitted in October.

The revised formula called for half the Namibian assembly or legislature to be elected by proportional representation by all of the territory's one million people, and the other half to be chosen on a district-by-district basis. This would mean each voter would cast two ballots.

Late last month, the scheme was opposed by SWAPO and Black African states on the ostensible grounds that it would be difficult to understand by people unused to elections anyway. Western officials say the real reason for the objection is that the two-vote system would make it hard for SWAPO to win an outright majority over political parties backed by South Africa.

While SWAPO is thought to have a good chance of capturing seats voted for on a national basis, the

so-called "internal" parties, including those representing 100,000 white settlers, could score well in individual constituencies.

Contact Group officials, meeting in Bonn last week, said the voting issue called for further rethinking. Western diplomats say the constitutional problems have to be sorted out before they can tackle the complex next phase in the independence effort.

Phase two involves highly contentious issues including the composition of a U.N. force to supervise a ceasefire, the setting up of a transitional administration and elections. This is expected to run into trouble because of South Africa's deep distrust of the U.N. Pretoria says the U.N. is biased because it provides funds for SWAPO and recognizes the guerrilla group as Namibia's "sole authentic representative."

U.S. demands for the withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 Cuban troops from neighboring Angola could also cause delay.

South African President Marais Viljoen said last week that South Africa was ready to move ahead with phase two. But a Western official in London said: "We can't do anything about phase two without phase one."

The Contact Group was studying various options and would probably have to reopen discussions with SWAPO and Black African leaders to see how deeply they felt over voting procedures. Some "compromise and flexibility" would be needed if preparations for self-rule were to be kept on track without undue delay, the official said. (R)

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Saturday, Feb. 6th, the 37th day of 1982. There are 325 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1577 — Henry of Navarre is recognized as head of Huguenot Party in France.

1715 — Peace of Utrecht ends war between Spain and Portugal.

1819 — East India Company, represented by Stamford Raffles, establishes settlement in Singapore.

1885 — Italy occupies Massawa, Eritrea.

1902 — French agreement with Ethiopia to finance railway construction provokes protests from Britain and Italy.

1964 — Britain and France agree on constructing English Channel rail tunnel.

1975 — Three paintings — one by Raphael and two by Piero Della Francesca — are stolen from National Gallery in Urbino, Italy.

1980 — Iran's President Bani-Sadr denounces militants holding 52 Americans hostage, calling them "dictators who have created a government within a government."

Thought for today:

Let the people know the truth and the country is safe — Abraham Lincoln, U.S. president (1809-1865).

مركز الأخبار



## Wide educational background necessary

# English-Arabic translation isn't that simple, translators resent 'glorified secretary' image

By Jean Grant

AL KHOBAR — "Some *ful medams* and mast lamb, now that would really hit the spot," thought Ahmed. He wanted to give an American friend a sample of traditional Arab cuisine. But where was it on the menu? This classic Egyptian dish — small dark beans seasoned with oil, lemon and garlic, sprinkled with parsley and served with hard-boiled eggs — would give just the right "taste of Egypt" to the American who was hungry after wandering down the famous Khan Al Khalili souq.

But why wasn't it down on the menu? And what was this *ful medams* described as a hearty peasant dish? And whatever was the *roast lamb* listed on the same menu? Suddenly Ahmed burst out with laughter. He had guessed it. Translation errors!

There is nothing new about translation errors. In a 17th century play *The Provoked Wife* when one character reminds another, "You know we must return good for evil," her friend replies, "That may be a mistake in the translation."

While a translation mistake on a menu may only provoke mirth, translation mistakes in business and government can lead to colossal losses and international crises.

There are now dozens of translation agencies in Saudi Arabia aiming to facilitate international business and cross-cultural understanding. But pity the dilemma of the client seeking a translation. Since he himself does not know the second language, he cannot judge whether a document is well or poorly translated.

It is perhaps no surprise then that clients shop around for translators almost as if they were buying oranges in the market. But while it is easy to spot mold or a wrinkled skin on an orange, it is not easy to recognize sloppy translation work that is no more like the original than a reflection in a convex mirror in an amusement park — recognizable but laughable and embarrassing.

One safeguard is to select what is called an *authorized* translation service. These are accountable in the same way as "sworn translations" are in the United States. One such agency in the Eastern Province is Dr. Saud Shawwar Authorized Translation (SSAT) in Al Khobar. SSAT got translation license No. 5 when it was established in 1974 to fulfill the demand for translation needed for the expansion of this country's development projects.

This community of translators has an international flavor with men from Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Sudan, Egypt, and America. Most have their university degrees in English and Arabic and some have attended the translation school at Damascus University. They view themselves as professionals and resent the common public view that they are merely glorified secretaries.

"Some businessmen think that translation is a mechanical process that comes

naturally to anyone who can get along in two languages," said Chuck Oliver, office manager and translator. "But English-Arabic translation is no simple secretarial skill; it is an exact and exacting profession involving years of training. It requires an awareness of the subtleties of style in both languages and mastery of an extensive, up-to-date vocabulary in many specialized fields of business and technology. Sight translation is inconceivable in our work."

Imad Farhat, a chief translator, recently checked a trainee's translation of a financial statement. "When a translator is inexperienced, I have to change a lot," remarked Farhat, who hails from a village near the town of Marjayoun in South Lebanon.

"Every translation is done by one professional translator, checked by a second, edited by a third for style and then typed and proof-read twice," explained Oliver, who got his degree in Middle East languages and civilization from the University of Chicago in 1968. "We refuse to do quick jobs if we feel the quality of the translation product will suffer in the process."

Not that translators here don't get calls

for "quickie jobs," added Oliver who had been awakened in the dead of the previous night with a call from Riyadh for a rush job.

A majority of local translation business is from English to Arabic. Company lawyers, and government offices all send documents to be translated. Imad Farhat, who relishes this variety, believes that it is what makes translation "a challenging career and a continuous source of knowledge."

Because he "must understand the text before he even begins to translate," said Farhat, "a translator must have a wide educational background. If you are translating a document on crankshafts, for example, you need to know exactly what a crankshaft is. Not all ideas, however, are readily understood by the layman. For this reason freelancers with specialized knowledge of medicine or law or any other esoteric field, are used for such projects. Sometimes stylistic elements are so important that the chief concern is to find a translator who is known not for his grasp of scientific jargon, but the grace and beauty of his Arabic style."

A translator looks at texts "not as a jumble of words but as a means of expressing ideas which in turn form parts of a whole."



BUSY TRANSLATOR: Imad Farhat takes a minute during his busy schedule to discuss the drawbacks of having translations improperly done.

## Industry avoiding Eugene, Oregon

# Unemployment hits America's 'most livable' city

By Bill Sing

EUGENE, Ore. (LAT) — Between 1960 and 1975, this quiet southern Willamette Valley city doubled in population as word about its clean water, lush forests and friendly, college-town atmosphere spread nationwide.

Rave reviews — such as the Environmental Protection Agency in 1975 calling Eugene America's most livable, middle-sized city and *Look* magazine calling it an "all-American city" — spurred thousands of Californians and easterners and others to flock here and escape pollution or suburban sprawl in their former communities.

But now Melvin Radke, a resident here for 16 years, wants to leave. A carpenter, Radke hasn't had full-time work since September because of the depressed local economy. Conditions have been so poor, he says, that he was offered \$1,000 last summer by a local developer to set fire to two unsold homes so the developer could at least collect insurance on the new, vacant properties.

"I wish I had taken it," Radke, 26 said wryly of the offer as he contemplated seeking work in Alaska, Montana or Wyoming.

Radke is not the only one of Eugene's 106,000 residents looking elsewhere for greener economic pastures. Because of the area's worst economic slump in at least 35 years, more people are leaving than entering this city and its neighboring communities in Lane County for the first time since World War II.

That has tarnished the city's image as an environmental and social haven and is caus-

ing more and more residents to question whether their zealous pursuit of environmental paradise has come at the expense of economic development.

Critics say a perception that the city was anti-growth, along with other factors, discouraged new industry from coming into the area, leaving it dangerously overdependent on its forest-products industry.

Today Oregon's second-largest city reflects little of the exuberance it enjoyed in the late 1970s, when an economic boom made it seem as though growth would never stop.

Then, developers complained they could not build new homes fast enough to meet the demand. Housing prices rose about 25 percent a year, faster than in Southern California. New office buildings were going up, and the retail and commercial expansion provided enough jobs and opportunities to support the flood of new residents.

Today, hundreds of homes are vacant, without buyers or renters and home prices have tumbled 15 percent in the last year. Dozens of businesses have closed. Families are temporarily separated as fathers leave town searching for work. Reports of wife and child abuse — a sign of family tension — are up.

The unemployment rate of 13.1 percent in December for the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area was among the highest west of the Rockies for metropolitan areas exceeding 100,000 residents.

"This is nice, beautiful country," Don Mason, executive vice president of the Eugene Area Chamber of Commerce, said.

"But what good is it if nobody has a job?"

Record high interest rates and the U.S. recession have received the immediate blame for Eugene's suffering. They caused the worst housing industry slump since World War II and thus killed off demand for Lane County's No. 1 product — lumber.

Now, state and federal budget cutbacks are forcing layoffs and other sacrifices at Eugene's other major employer and its chief cultural resource, the University of Oregon.

At least half of all jobs in the area are dependent, directly or indirectly, on wood products or the university, says Margaret Hallock, economist at the State Employment Office in Eugene.

But many residents are blaming themselves for much of what ails their city. Civic and business leaders say they realized at least five years ago that their economy was still dangerously overdependent on the lumber industry, and thus a major housing recession would have devastating effects on the rest of the economy.

Disputes between environmentalists and developers over how fast the city should grow and other problems delayed approval of a state-required land-use plan, and the city was unable to offer new lands for light industrial development. Combined with what current Gov. Vic Atiyeh, a Republican, calls the state's "miserable" anti-growth image, these local problems kept industry away — but provided an attraction for the thousands of new residents who viewed Eugene as an ideal place to live.

Because the local economy was booming in those years of growth, Mayor Gus Keller says, "we didn't really do anything to attract high-technology companies or other light-manufacturing firms which were needed to diversify the Eugene economy."

Only one major manufacturing firm — Spectra Physics, which makes supermarket computer-scanning equipment — has located a plant in Eugene in recent years. Several others, including Hewlett-Packard, Data General and National Semiconductor, rejected Eugene as potential expansion sites.

James Law, Hewlett-Packard's manager of land and facilities development, said the electronics firm passed over Eugene and other cities in favor of Corvallis, Ore., in 1975 as a site for a new plant. Eugene did not have any sites of around 200 acres available, he said.

In addition, Law said, there was an anti-growth attitude in Eugene at the time which would have delayed or defeated any zoning changes to make land available for Hewlett-Packard.

Eugene officials say they are now paying the price for not landing Hewlett-Packard and others.

To be sure, Lane County — which in boom times ranks first among U.S. counties in production of softwood Douglas fir lumber — has suffered from previous lumber industry downturns. But the current slump has lasted

Translation of words is within the capacity of the word processing machines that translate from one language to another at amazing speed," said Farhat, "but these have not gained acceptance because they only 'translate' words, whereas any translation worth the name must be a translation of ideas from one language to another."

Dictionaries are the translators' tools. In Farhat's bookcase there were over two dozen. It was no surprise to see Hans Wehr's *Arabic-English Dictionary* (still the standard reference) or Al Mawrid's *New Comprehensive English-Arabic Dictionary*, and the *Dictionary of Petroleum Terms* published by SSAT's Lebanese partner, Makram Atiyeh, certainly fills a need. So do the various English-Arabic dictionaries of science, law and medicine. Mention any field of human endeavor and there seems to be an English-Arabic dictionary for it: a dictionary of natural environment, a dictionary of accounting, a dictionary of mathematics, even a police dictionary. This last one goes so far as to illustrate certain key concepts such as "bullets," "capture of burglars," and "police detectives." These are drawn crouched low, ready to pounce.

Although an experienced translator like Farhat, who got his BA in English at Beirut Arab University, may only use a dictionary once a week, they are very useful to the apprentice translator. So are the set manuals for terminology. Aramco has a special manual for terminology for their contracts.

Unfortunately, technical words, abbreviations and jargon are not always found in the dictionaries. By working together sometimes the community of translators can decide upon an acceptable translation. When they cannot, they return to their source for further information to help them determine the meaning of a word. "We won't put our stamp on a guess," declared Oliver.

There were ordinary English language dictionaries on the shelves too. Sometimes a word has to be carefully analyzed before it can be translated. "Take peanut butter," suggested the American linguist. "Translating it literally (*zibde fustuq*) does not give the right impression. You must attack it etymologically and decide just what the word 'butter' means in this context. Because it's a paste rather than butter we mean in peanut butter, *nia jun fustuq sudani* is a better translation."

"Whereas European languages are similar in both colloquial and written forms, this is not the case with Arabic. Written Arabic has to be learned through formal education. To express yourself in writing you must know a different structure and vocabulary from the colloquial. Rigorous standards of grammar and style are recognizable throughout the Arab world must be met. Because of pride in the beauty of their language, Arabs won't tolerate bad style. It is execrable. The first thing they look to is good style."

far longer and been deeper than the others.

So many jobless people are applying for what few openings are available "that resumes were requested for an opening to clean a local dog kennel," one resident said.

Area lumber-industry employment is the lowest on record, with 5,000 of 15,000 workers out of work, state economist Hallock reported. Laid-off workers who once made \$11 an hour in lumber mills, are now working at fast-food restaurants for minimum wage. Dino Poliodakis, local jobs-program supervisor for the Oregon Department of Human Resources, said,

Yet many of the new residents are determined to stay and also refusing to surrender their environmental principles.

"I haven't lost my enthusiasm for this area one bit," said Bill Englert, 35, a laid-off millwright who moved to Lane County from Los Angeles in August 1980.

## Despite its 'sensitivity' \$209,508 china in use

By Maureen Santini

WASHINGTON (AP) — The gift china which Nancy Reagan says was so "badly needed" at the White House was unveiled at a state dinner Wednesday, seven months after it was ordered, at cost, for \$209,508.

In an unusual gesture, obviously reflecting some sensitivity over the matter, the U.S. first lady's press office put out a chart showing the cost in 1981 dollars of dishes purchased in the administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Mrs. Reagan, who selected the china personally, was pronounced pleased with her efforts. "Isn't it pretty?" Press Secretary Sheila Tate quoted Mrs. Reagan as saying.

The ivory China with a red and gold border was placed on round tables in the state dining room hours before some 120 guests arrived for the black-tie dinner honoring President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vojvoda. He is the president of the non-profit Knapp Foundation, which donated the money to purchase the china.

The 4,372 piece set — an average \$48 per piece — had arrived at the White House by truck from the Lenox China, Inc., plant in New Jersey just this week. Lenox sold the china at cost.

The china, which also features a presiden-

tial seal, was the showcase for a dinner of filet of mountain trout farcie with fleuros, supreme of chicken with red peppers and white rice, green beans amandine, port salut cheese, watercress and mushroom salad, chocolate mousse and petits fours.

The color theme for the evening was white. There were white damask tablecloths, white tulips, narcissus, freesias and hyacinth, white napkins, and silver candlesticks with tall white tapers.

The new "Reagan" China, was accompanied by Morgantown crystal purchased by President Kennedy and Vermeil flatware dating back to the administration of James Monroe.

Each of the 220 place settings consists of 19 pieces, but only seven were used Wednesday: A service plate, salad plate, dinner plate, fish plate, dessert plate, demitasse cup and saucer.

According to Mrs. Tate, the only other White House china that was not paid by taxpayers was the Johnson service, contributed by an anonymous donor.

Mrs. Tate made the following cost comparisons with other White House china:

FDR — \$9,301.20 actual cost; \$74,108 in 1981 dollars.

Truman — \$28,271.40 actual cost; \$96,100 in 1981 dollars.

Johnson — \$80,028.24 actual cost; \$195,000 in 1981 dollars.

Reagan — \$209,508 actual and 1981 cost.

## Thailand tightens up refugee camp stance

By Della Deaman

BANGKOK (LOS) — The official number of Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand has dropped to below 200,000 for the first time in three years. Six camps have been closed over the past year and international aid agencies are beginning to wind down their operations.

But Bangkok still faces the seemingly insoluble problem: of what to do with the 97,000 Kampuchean, 89,000 from Laos, and 5,000 Vietnamese inside the country and the continuous trickle of new arrivals.

Thailand has given refuge to nearly 600,000 Indo-Chinese since the string of communist takeovers in 1975 and around two-thirds have been resettled in other countries. It is now toughening its stand. As Western governments have switched their attention to more recent crises in other parts of the world, the Thai government has made it clear that refugees are no longer welcome and those ineligible for resettlement abroad will have to go back the way they came.

To stem the flow from Kampuchea, Thailand closed its southern border two years ago. As a result an additional 200,000 Kampuchean are camped in sprawling settlements in the quarter-mile-wide no-man's land straddling the Kampuchean-Thai border. These border camps are run by the ousted Khmer Rouge regime and the non-communist anti-Vietnamese resistance groups. Although not officially recognized refugee centers, they receive food and medical care from international agencies.

Last August Thailand declared that refugees from Vietnam and Laos were no longer the victims of political persecution but were "economic migrants" lured by the expectation of a better life in a wealthy Western country. New arrivals were put into "detention" camps, allowed only basic rations, no visits from international agencies and no facilities for resettlement.

The influx has been reduced by about half. Piracy has also taken its toll.

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) almost every Vietnamese boat reaching Thai waters is attacked or rammed, sometimes two or three times, by fishermen turned pirates. Boats are robbed, women are raped or kidnapped, men are sometimes thrown overboard.

The statistics are sparse and many Vietnamese boat people are not accounted for.

but the UNHCR estimates around 500 died during hazardous trips last year. Women who have escaped ashore have told horrifying tales of being repeatedly raped and bartered for fish from one pirate vessel to the next.

The Thai government, which has asked Western donors to contribute to a \$6 million anti-piracy patrol, maintains Vietnamese who manage to land have been given food and petrol and sent on to Malaysia, where they can get asylum. Vietnamese on boats which are no longer seaworthy are taken off to detention camps. There are frequent reports of boats being pushed back to sea and some have not been heard of again.

U.N.-sponsored negotiations to repatriate the Kampuchean in Thailand to their home villages have made little headway over the past two years. The Phnom Penh government has recently agreed to the return of around 100 unaccompanied children but suspects that any large-scale repatriation would be a cover for infiltrating guerrillas.

A unilateral attempt to repatriate 9,000 Kampuchean in June 1980 was followed by a Vietnamese-led sweep on the border area in which hundreds of Kampuchean were injured and at least one border camp destroyed.

Many aid officials say it is unlikely that more than 10,000 to 20,000 Kampuchean would volunteer to go home under the present Vietnamese-installed government, even if arrangements could be made for their safe return.

Meanwhile the Thai government has been trucking around 2,000 Kampuchean a month from their camps inside Thailand to the unprotected border settlements under Khmer control.

The international aid agencies have dissociated themselves from the move, which they do not regard as repatriation. They have turned down requests from the Thai government to build permanent schools and hospitals at the border because they would be so vulnerable to attack.

The 22,000 Kampuchean who have already been shifted have apparently been willing to leave the constrictive, often unhappy atmosphere of the camps inside Thailand, boredom after months or years of internment, domestic squabbles, ethnic conflicts, and disputes with camp guards have led to increasing tension and violence.

## An early math student's dream?

# Magic number '10' really works wonders

By Y. Tahir

JEDDAH — The great blessings of the Metric System have snowed upon us. Just imagine, where we would have remained; stuck up under the old system of conversions: inches into feet and feet into yards leading on to the miles. But thanks to this system, all we have to do now is either multiply by ten or divide something by this blessed number. We have come a long way from those school days, when sadistic school-masters were pleased to give the poor student the task of either multiplying, 17 by 19, or dividing the one with the other. After the sweat and time spent on solving this riddle, the verdict: wrong answer! The brighter students, even in early days, anticipated the times to come, by dreaming about the magical figure of ten.

The Metric System is trying to make the ever increasingly complex world a little more comprehensible, a little more simple.

Some real benefits have accrued to the consumer with the decimal calculations used in shopping. Before the metrication of currency most of the things in the shops used to have prices in fractions: rarely in whole figures. One suspects that this was done deliberately to take advantage of a customer's overt reluctance, and in truth, a seemingly well concealed inability to calculate the sum total of his purchases in terms of money.

Many a customer was known to have gone home with whatever balance he was told he was entitled to. After doing some basic arithmetic at home, he would discover that he had not been shrewd enough in getting the correct balance back. Fortunately, the wives, prior to the days of pocket-sized

calculators, had no means of discovering this, and the fragile peace of the home was not broken.

Now, all this has changed. Most of the prices have now been rounded off, albeit to the higher, or the highest possible round figure. That is certainly progress, if you please. But still, in a few traditional societies, where either the people clutch to conservatism, or conservatism clutches to them, you find that in most of the stores, the consumer items have awkward prices like 97½, 89¼ etc.

If you are visiting present-day England, you'll be confronted with a large number of pennies and half pennies wherever you go. Count your pennies while there! Since this is not one of those things to have originated there, the British have not shown any great ardor in metricating their weights and measures. The pound continues to be widely used there. You can easily be puzzled into buying a pound for a pound or even into buying one pound for two. No such problems with the kilos. Consider the 'stone' as a measure of weight. Now, it is difficult to know whether the weight or worth of a man is being mentioned when you hear, "He's 14 stones."

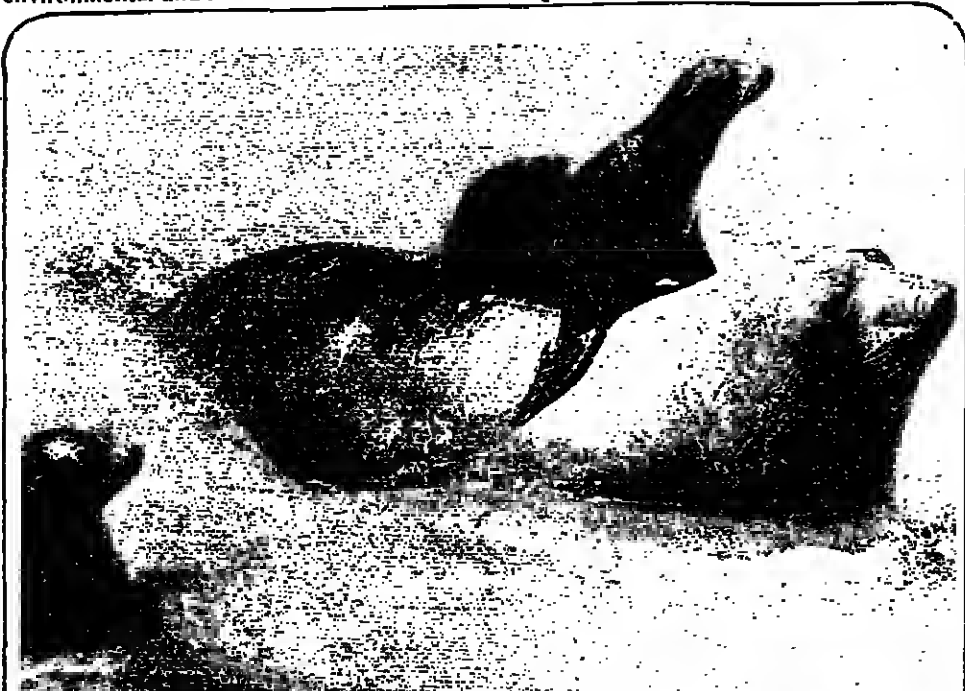
The allround benefits to humanity, and the special advantage to science, of the Metric System are so obvious that it is needless to stress them. Soon the whole world will be engulfed by this. Admirable though this system seems to be, it is not without its disadvantages especially for old-fashioned people. Habits die hard.

In good old days, you could know and understand the weather in the degrees of Fahrenheit. If your information was not up to the minute you could at least look up "yes-

terday's" weather. A day late, admitted, but at least you could know the type of day you had lived through. With all the temperatures in Celsius or Centigrade, it has become very difficult to understand the weather. Frankly speaking, a temperature like 46°C leaves most quite cold, and it's not easy to warm up to 4°C. However the reliable method of knowing the weather used by the villagers is still with us.

Certain terms and phrases of English will continue to be used even when the hasis may have been knocked off from under them. People will continue to struggle "every inch of the way." Success is gained "inch by inch." "Centimeter by centimeter" can never be a satisfactory substitute. Consider the 'mile.' You can see a train "lapping the miles" but never the 'kilometers'. Someone might be pleased to describe his marriage as a "milestone" in his life, but never a 'kilometer stone'. The last 'ounce' of one's energy can be exerted; but the last 'gram' of energy would best be kept in reserve. "Yardstick" was and is, the measure of many things in life, including success and human endeavor; 'meter-stick' cannot be used in the same way. Popular fancy will find it difficult to accept a 'meterless sea' in the place of 'the fathomless sea'. You can't 'meter' a mystery in the same way you can 'fathom' it.

The prevalence of the metric system does not mean that its scope is limitless. It is limited by time: the most important aspect of human life. So far, time has not been assailed by this system; we continue to have the same old days, months and years based on the age-old divisions of time. To picture time under the Metric System presents an interesting challenge to the imagination!



AQUATIC TAXI: Despite the fact it lacks four wheels, this elephant seal makes an excellent taxi just the same. The passenger shown here is a playful black seal who enjoys the ride on the back of his friend. These seals are in the Yorkshire Zoo in England.



## Over 500 arrested

## U.S. cracks down on drug smuggling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (R) — American and Colombian authorities have seized over 2,860 tons of marijuana and arrested more than 500 persons in a 14-month operation against drug smuggling, Attorney General William French Smith announced Thursday.

He said the operation, code-named Tiburon (shark) was the most successful international crackdown on marijuana traffic to date. Unofficial estimates put the marijuana's market value at more than \$500 million. Colombia has long been regarded as the principal source of marijuana shipments to the United States.

In the operation, U.S. authorities seized more than 760 tons of marijuana at sea while the Colombian government seized more than 2,100 tons before it could be smuggled out of the country, Smith told a press conference. U.S. authorities confiscated 95 vessels and arrested 495 persons, while Colombian officials seized four vessels, two aircraft, 25 automobiles and arrested 40 persons in the operation, he said.

U.S. officials estimated that Operation Tiburon resulted in the seizure of a quarter to one-third of the Colombian marijuana targeted for the United States during 11 of the 14 months. During the past three months, the officials said, seizures have been estimated at 18 to 20 percent of the total flow.

The operation involved the combined resources of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the U.S. Coast Guard and customs service and various state

and local law enforcement agencies in Florida and along the eastern coast of the United States. Colombia's ambassador to the United States, Fernando Gahria, who attended the press conference, said his government was considering the feasibility of spraying areas with herbicides to kill the marijuana plant in his country.

DEA officials estimate some 10,000 to 15,000 tons of Colombian marijuana is smuggled into the United States each year. Meanwhile, Hong Kong customs officers have seized a record 73 kilos of heroin hase worth \$4.5 million on board a Singapore-registered vessel, a customs department spokesman said Friday.

He said the drugs were found in a routine check on the 10,382-ton *World Lion* which arrived from Singapore Wednesday. The ship was believed to be the first to Hong Kong by a Singapore-based international drug smuggler gang and the seizure was the biggest ever by Hong Kong authorities, he said.

Two Hong Kong Chinese have been detained and the authorities are looking for a Singapore man, believed to be the syndicate organizer but thought to have left the colony late last month, the spokesman told a news conference.

Authorities here believe the syndicate is smuggling drugs from the opium-growing "golden triangle" on the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma to Singapore for distribution in other countries.

## Military takes over Surinam

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — The military has seized power once again in Surinam, obliging President Henk Chin A Sen to resign, the Netherlands news agency ANP reported Friday.

The agency said that power was in the hands of Lt. Col. Desi Bouterse, head of the National Military Council. Lt. Col. Bouterse and the president have long been reported at odds over major policy issues. Quoting the Surinamese news agency, ANP said that the military leader decided to seize power owing to a dispute over a revision of the constitution of the republic, which gained independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

The Surinamese agency said that Chin A Sen was the "last partisan of direct elections for the post of president of the republic." The military council opposed such elections. The military first seized control of Surinam in a coup in February 1980 and set up a government under Chin A Sen — a former doctor who leans toward social democracy.

In August that year, the military deposed President Joban Ferrier and handed the presidency to Chin A Sen. Three months later, he also became finance minister, on the resignation of Maurice Chéhin. The post of prime minister was abolished in December that year. The political ideology of Lt. Bouterse is vague, but in March last year, he told a press conference that Surinam would follow a "Socialist policy."

Bouterse, urged the public in a television broadcast to remain calm and said there was no reason for panic. He did not elaborate on the "difference of opinion" but said a new civilian government would be formed as soon as possible.

The capital, a city of 150,000, was quiet after the announcement. There had been no prior indication of trouble in the government. Surinam, on the north-central shoulder of South America, has a population of about 375,000.



DRUG GANG LEADER: Khun Sha, the radiator behind Thailand's worldwide drug activities, is responsible for a recent retaliatory raid on the Thai border police who have tried to wipe his stronghold in Ban Hin Teak, about 700 miles north of Bangkok.

## China launches tirade against top bureaucracy

PEKING, Feb. 5 (R) — China's Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who has not been seen in public for over three weeks gave a speech recently on China's top-heavy bureaucracy, official Chinese sources said Friday.

The sources, speaking after speculation recently about the whereabouts of the powerful vice chairman, said he had given the speech in Peking during the last two weeks. A government spokesman said last week that Deng was outside the capital.

Chinese announcements have constantly said China's key leader was in the best of health without saying exactly where he was. Deng was echoing a call by Premier Zhao Ziyang who put forward the policy of reducing China's bureaucracy at a meeting of the National People's Congress last December.

He told the congress that the state council "has decided to introduce structural reform, starting from the various departments under the state council." The renewed emphasis on reducing bureaucracy comes after a call Thursday by a senior Chinese official for a purge of remaining leftists in the Communist Party hierarchy.

In an article in the leading ideological journal *Red Flag*, Zhang Yun, a member of the party disciplinary committee, said followers of the disgraced "gang of four" still held high positions and accused them of sabotaging party policy. Mrs. Zhang said this was mainly due to the fact that the 39-million-strong party had doubled in size during the cultural revolution of 1966-76.

## UNHCR collecting funds for Thai anti-piracy program

BANGKOK, Feb. 5 (AFP) — The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is still trying to raise the balance of the money needed to finance an anti-piracy program in Thailand, according to Deputy High Commissioner William R. Smyser.

Thailand's U.S.-funded anti-piracy program lapsed last July when Thai authorities rejected an offer of \$600,000 as insufficient to continue the program. An appeal was then made to the UNHCR, which is attempting to raise \$3.6 million to carry on the program for another year.

"We have already raised about two-thirds of the money needed, and are waiting for further donations from member countries before the money can be made available to the Thai government," Smyser told a press conference here. Piracy off the coast of southern Thailand has become a major problem in recent years, with several brutal attacks on Vietnamese "boat people" fleeing their country in leaky fishing boats.

The UNHCR believes that more than 50 percent of Vietnamese boats leaving South Vietnam illegally are often repeatedly attacked by pirates during their hazardous voyage.

A report from Geneva last month said that nearly 700 "boat people" were killed last year in pirate attacks. A further 280 were kidnapped, of whom only 35 were subsequently found. Smyser, who is visiting Thailand for the first time since taking over as Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva last year, has conferred here with senior Thai officials in charge of refugees and made trips to Cambodian and Vietnamese refugee holding centers in this country.

He said that some 190,000 Indochinese refugees still remained on Thai soil, which is

less than half the number of refugees here at the peak of the influx in 1979, when the Khmer Rouge government was ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops. "We have come a substantial way toward a solution of the refugee problem in Thailand," he said.

He added that the UNHCR had no contingency plans to cope with any further massive influx of Indochinese refugees, although there was an emergency fund to deal with any unexpected crises. Smyser leaves Thailand Saturday for Malaysia, and will later visit Indonesia and Singapore before returning to Geneva.

## Castro's sister turns American

MIAMI, Feb. 5 (AP) — Juanita Castro, sister of Cuban President Fidel Castro, took an oath of allegiance to the United States Thursday and became a U.S. citizen.

An ardent critic of her brother, she was among 415 foreigners who took the oath in ceremonies here. "I feel magnificent, very happy and very content," she said afterward.

Miss Castro, 48, supported her brother's revolution before he took power in 1959. Shortly afterward, saying he was a traitor to his country, she turned against him and joined the Anti-Castro Cuban Underground. She fled Cuba in 1964 and came to Miami. For many years, this city was her base for appearances at rallies throughout the United States denouncing her brother. She has been relatively inactive during the past four years.

## Carrington backs Cambodian front

BANGKOK, Feb. 5 (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington Friday reiterated his support for a coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia.

Speaking at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport before leaving for the northern capital of Chiang Mai for an audience with the Thai monarch, the British statesman said: "Neither the ousted Khmer Rouge nor the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin party are choices that the Cambodian people should be asked to support. A third party would certainly attract support elsewhere," he said.

Foreign aid, he added, would be better spent on the people forced to flee Vietnam's actions than on the Hanoi regime itself. Lord Carrington, who arrived in Thailand Feb. 3 at the head of a high-powered team of top business executives, has held wide-ranging political discussions with senior Thai government officials that have focused on regional problems, including Vietnam and Cambodia. "I

have reaffirmed to the royal Thai government the steadfast support of Britain for ASEAN's efforts to secure Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, and to make it possible for the Cambodian people freely to determine their own future," he said.

Meanwhile, China Friday expressed reluctance to host a new summit of Cambodian resistance forces during a 40-minute meeting between Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping and Thai Foreign Minister Suthi Sawetasilai. Thai official sources reported. No exact wording was available of China's response to the Thai suggestion that the summit, to bring together Khmer Rouge leader Kieu Samphan, ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and one time Premier Son Sann, be held in Peking.

According to the sources, China preferred the summit to be held in a capital of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

## Italy tries to stamp out absenteeism

ROME, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Morning traffic jams here have started even earlier lately as Italian civil servants take on a new habit: rushing to work.

The new-found motivation stems from a crusading public prosecutor who intends to stamp out mounting — if not blatant — absenteeism in the capital's ministries. Two persons have already been imprisoned for "swindling the state" on, or rather off, their jobs.

One was an accountant in the social security office who spent his sick leave moonlighting for better pay as a night watchman. Despite his alleged broken leg, he kept his skills sharp as the goalkeeper for his village soccer team. The other culprit, post office departmental head, had managed to keep working days to two hours each.

In 1980, the average absentee rate in the capital's ministries hit 50 percent, and as much as 60 percent in the Agriculture Ministry, according to the central statistics office census. Private management, meanwhile, was gloating over sinking absenteeism that at Fiat's assembly lines, for example, fell as low as 3.5 percent since 1978.

Several doctors, along with about 150 civil servants, have also been caught in the campaign. The prosecutor has charged them with the two-sided sin of complying with workers' requests for sick leaves while ignoring their own public hospital responsibilities to gain time in their more profitable, private clinics.

Predictably, the campaign has triggered cries of protest. The complainers' logic goes something like why try for the little ones when you can get the big ones — like senior state officials who pick up a quick 100,000 lire (about \$95) for giving lectures in state time.

The little ones, they continue, are only trying to boost what they consider low salaries that, clearly, are smaller than those of functionaries elsewhere in the European Economic Community.

Early this week, the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* joined in with an article asserting that absenteeism "is a refusal to cooperate with the plans for the development of the well-being of the human community".

The campaign has also sparked a new round in the traditional rift between the north and the south with the more industrialized northerners pointing the finger at their southern countrymen, traditionally numerous in the public sector. If the campaign's success can be judged through anecdotes, it apparently is going well. The Agriculture Ministry is said to have had to add seats, while cafes around the ministries are supposedly suffering big losses.

## PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF BLAST AND DEMOLITION (EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL) RANGE AT KING ABDULAZIZ MILITARY ACADEMY — RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

This announcement is for the purpose of soliciting firms or joint ventures interested in prequalifying for the above project, concurrent with authorization review now underway in United States and Saudi Arabian Government channels. Participation by firms with Saudi Arabian ownership or joint ventures with firms having Saudi Arabian ownership is encouraged. Prequalification of contractors will be accomplished by Middle East Division, Corps of Engineers. Firms interested in prequalification for this project must submit, not later than 24 FEBRUARY 1982, ENG Form 3627, "Prequalification Statement for Prime Construction Contractors" and related data depicting current capability and financial resources for accomplishment of work. Saudi Arabian firms must submit commercial registration number (C.R. No.) with either expression of interest or ENG Form 3627. Contractors that have previously submitted above information must reply, if interested, and submit updated information if previously submitted data is more than one year old. Additionally, contractors shall indicate the percentage (%) of ownership of their firm by nationality, address for all communications pertaining to this project, and if prequalified, shipping address for solicitation documents. Proposers must precisely identify the entity being prequalified. All contractors must be prequalified in order to receive a Request for Proposal (RFP) and proposals will be accepted from prequalified entities only. If prequalified, a copy of any joint venture agreement will be required for submission with your proposal.

## PROJECT SCOPE

Construct a Blast and Demolition (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Range of approximately 165,000 SM to be located within an existing range complex at King Abdulaziz Military Academy (KAMA) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Primary range facilities will consist of Earth Revetted Control Building, Storage Magazine, Fuse, Cap, and Detonator Storage. Modifications will be required to existing Latrine, Target Storage Building and Bleachers. Supporting Facilities consist of Gravel Roads, Parking, Sidewalks, Pipe Culverts, Chain Link Fencing and Utility connections.

## CONTRACT PROCEDURE

Request for Proposal (RFP) will be issued to approved prequalified firms only, and resultant contract award will be on a firm fixed price basis.

Submit your prequalification Documents and/or Expressions of Interest to:

Commander  
USAED, Middle East Division  
ATTN: MEDPS  
P.O. Box 742  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Telex 201078 COBSAD SJ  
RFP DACA86-82-R-0022



## Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



Although Saudi Arabia continues to be the largest single market for U.S. goods and services in the Middle East, trade between the two countries stagnated last year is unlikely to be any different in 1982. Page 24



Finance ministers of the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council met in Riyadh last week and agreed on a \$3 billion fund to invest in developing countries. Profits will be plowed back into heavy industry projects at home. Page 14



The Yathrib chicken farm north of Jeddah will begin production later this year at the rate of 4.5 million chickens a year using state of the art equipment. The chickens will be slaughtered according to Islamic law and fit to meet European standards. Page 39

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## Unionist dies in S. Africa police cell

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (AFP) — A South African trade union leader, Dr. Aggett, detained since November under the Terrorism Act, was found dead in his cell Thursday night at the John Vorster Quarter police headquarters here, police said Friday. He was 28. Police said Dr. Aggett hung himself. No further information about his death was immediately available.

Shocked and outraged family friends, trade unionists and others immediately called for an investigation into his death. His death brings to 46 the number of people who have died in South Africa in police custody since 1963, the Institute of Race Relations said.

Dr. Aggett, general secretary of the Transvaal section of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), was the only white to die in these circumstances. He was arrested with other union leaders, students and churchmen under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which permits indefinite detention. The Federation of South African Trade Unions said in a statement that "his hanging is one more scar on the already discredited security legislation which is used to intimidate and detain opponents of government policy."

Dr. Aggett's girlfriend, Liz Floyd, a doctor with links with the Industrial Aid Society, an organization for black workers, is also in detention under the same section of the act.

The anti-apartheid organization, in a telegram to Police Minister Louis Grange and Justice Minister Kibbe Coetsee, said: "we are devastated by the tragic and untimely death of Dr. Aggett. We demand the immediate release of all detainees to prevent further sacrifices of young lives."

A statement from Dr. Aggett's union said he had been involved purely in union work and any suggestion that he was implicated in undercover work was incorrect. The union was among those calling for an investigation. The Council of Unions in South Africa said in a statement it was horrified by Dr. Aggett's death and it accused police of being directly responsible.

"The Rabie Commission of inquiry into security laws (proposed to parliament Wednesday) asserts preventive detention is a necessary police weapon, the council said. But "the responsibility of such death in detention rests squarely with the police. No amount of explanation or public relations work by the police can absolve them of this responsibility," the council added.

## To spread Eastern culture Chinese junk cruising on way to West

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5 (AFP) — A traditional Chinese junk with a cosmopolitan crew is now cruising the waters of Asia on its way to the West on a voyage aimed at spreading the culture of the East.

The 70-ton *Elf China*, brainchild of four French sailors, will be the first such vessel in recent history to make the 20,000-mile friendship voyage intended to symbolize a new relationship between China and France and to foster economic and cultural ties between China and Europe.

The voyage is a repeat performance of one undertaken by a British businessman in 1848, who traveled in the Chinese junk on a commercial expedition. *Elf China*, built in a similar style is on a non-commercial cruise, however. Skipper Neils Lutyens, 25, described the junk as a showpiece.

Officially launched last April, it is made of Chinese pine and selected Burmese teak with cotton sails and wooden windlass. Built at a cost of 240,000 French francs (\$

42,000), it is 25 meters (81.25 feet) long and 6.80 meters (22.1 feet) wide. Construction was sponsored by the French National Oil Company, Elf Petroleum, and the vessel was built in the Canton shipyards.

Using only wind power — its 140 hp engine is intended as only a last resort — and cruising at an average of five knots, *Elf China* has already toured the Far East, including Hong Kong, Manila and the offshore Malaysian island of Pulau Tioman. It leaves Singapore at the end of March for Indonesian waters on its way to the Indian Ocean, the southeast coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, the Atlantic, and then the coasts of Europe and the English Channel before entering the Seine for a cruise to Paris by the end of 1983.

The crew, formed during the winter of 1979 by skipper Lutyens, consists of eight Frenchmen, two Italians, one Briton and one Hong Kong Chinese. Their average age

is 25. *Elf China* will continue its cruise in Europe and America to show off its 2,000-year-old Chinese craftsmanship.

Meeting some 40 newsmen aboard the junk Thursday, Lutyens said the idea for the junk originated in an apartment in the Latin Quarter of Paris four years ago. He then founded an association, "Junque'ion '79" and began planning the trip with Vincent Clouzeau, Jean-Claude Gomet and Jean-Louis Caudec.

After many attempts to interest sponsors in the enterprise, the group persuaded Elf Petroleum to back the construction, and with Chinese government help the junk was built over a 10-month period at the naval shipyard of Canton last year.

During the journey, the crew are shooting a full-length film and short documentaries. Although Lutyens has no definite plans after completing the journey in about two years' time, he said he might make a return trip to China and Canton aboard the junk.

## U.N. panel visits South Africa

## Seychelles plotters face treason charges

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Seven foreigners captured here after an abortive, mercenary-led coup attempt were charged Friday with treason in the Seychelles Supreme Court.

The Seychelles Agency Presse, the official news agency of the Indian Ocean Islands, said these persons faced treason charges because they either prepared to wage war against the Seychelles or took part in the actual fighting at Point Larue Airport or a nearby army camp.

Seychelles law provides punishment to

## N. Ireland police nab 29 suspects

BELFAST, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Twenty-nine suspected terrorists were arrested early Friday in Northern Ireland as police launched a major swoop, seizing alleged members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), police sources said here.

British Army troops cooperated with Northern Ireland police in the operation, arresting suspects in Belfast and Londonderry as well as the Armagh and Eas Tyrone counties, near the border with the Irish Republic.

Observers said the swoop came in the wake of the discovery by police of several huge arms caches in the Irish Republic. According to Irish Republic and Northern Ireland security forces, cooperation between police north and south of the border has reached its highest level ever.

those charged with treason with a maximum penalty of death by hanging.

The treason charges were widely expected to be leveled before the seven stand trial. The defendants have not yet pleaded and no date for the trial has been fixed.

Investigators have alleged six of the seven — including a South African woman — were members of an advance party which came here to prepare for the arrival of the main force of some 45 mercenaries on Nov. 25. The other defendant allegedly arrived with the main force.

The defendants accused of being in the advance party are Martin Olinehek, 43, a South African who served in his country's National Intelligence Service (NIS), Robert Sims and Susan Josephine Ingles, also of South Africa, Aubrey Brooks and Roger England of Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, and Brian Bernard Carey.

The one accused of arriving with the main group of mercenaries is Jeremiah Cornelius Puren, 57, another South African. Police said he fled from the fighting at the airport and hid out in the jungle before being arrested Dec. 10. The alleged members of the advance party were all arrested shortly after the coup bid became unstuck at Point Larue airport.

The mercenaries arrived aboard a scheduled Royal Swazi Airways flight. But a customs officer found an automatic weapon in a suitcase of one of the mercenaries and fighting broke out with the Seychelles defense forces at the airport and a nearby army barracks.

The mercenaries took over an Air-India Boeing 707 jetliner which landed during the

fighting and directed it to Durban, South Africa. Forty-five of the mercenaries were later charged with hijacking in South Africa.

The seven captured here made their first court appearance on Jan. 5 to face the charges connected with the illegal import of arms. Investigators have said Sims and Mrs. Ingles were found in possession of arms and ammunition.

The investigators have further alleged that Sims was the coordinator of the advance party and that Mrs. Ingles handled its finances.

The coup bid was allegedly financed by wealthy Seychelles exiles disgruntled over Rene's socialist policies and led by Col. Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, 62, an Irishman who made his name as a mercenary commander in the Congo in the 1960s and currently lives in South Africa. He was among the 45 men charged in South Africa.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, *The Rand Daily Mail* reported that the 45 mercenaries involved in the abortive Seychelles coup plot have been warned not to cooperate under any circumstances with the special United Nations Commission investigating it. The three-man U.N. commission arrives in Johannesburg Friday for talks with South African security officials. In Cape Town Thursday the commission had a three-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Police Minister Louis le Grange.

The *mail*, quoting sources close to mercenary leader "Mad Mike" Hoare, said that "any member of the strike force who disclosed details to the U.N. commission would, be in trouble with his colleagues."

## To elect new leader

## Costa Ricans vote tomorrow

SAN JOSE, Feb. 5 (R) — Costa Rica, for three decades an oasis of stability in troubled central America, goes to the polls Sunday amid a grave economic crisis and concern over rising tensions in the surrounding region.

According to opinion polls, the ruling Unity Group, a broad-based coalition, looks certain to be defeated in Sunday's general and presidential elections. Grave financial problems, including about \$2.6 billion in foreign debt which cannot be repaid, await whoever is elected for a four-year term.

The poll point to a comfortable victory for presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge, and his centrist National Liberation Party (PLN), over Unity and its candidate Rafael Calderon Fournier. Unity's current leader President Rodrigo Carazo Odio cannot, under the constitution, stand for reelection himself.

Monge, who says Costa Rica's economy is in ruins, has pledged to reduce public spending, attract foreign investment and eliminate unproductive government agencies.

The elections come at a time of violence in the region, with leftists and rightists battling for control in Guatemala and El Salvador. Costa Ricans increasingly fear their country might get sucked into the maelstrom. This fear gained credence when police announced the existence here of an international leftist guerrilla organization, and blamed it for several recent kidnappings.

A police spokesman said "the organization, the Central American Revolutionary Workers Party (PRTC), aimed to disrupt Sunday's

## Nicaragua denies U.S. allegations

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — Nicaragua has asked the United States to present evidence of its claim that the central American country was supporting the rebels in El Salvador with arms.

At the same time, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto denied in a television interview that his government provides arms to guerrillas trying to topple the government in El Salvador. He admitted, however, that Nicaragua is supporting "all people who fight for freedom."

In the same program, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, repeated the U.S. claim that arms for the guerrillas in El Salvador pass through Nicaragua. "The arms flow is very large and increasing," the ambassador said. She based the claim of her government on observations by intelligence sources and aerial surveillance.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto Thursday called the charges "simply false and absurd. The American charges are not only not true but they are being made intentionally as a deliberate lie in order, as I said before, to justify the increased military involvement in the war in El Salvador." If the charges were justified, then "why are they not able to present evi-

elections so as to undermine Costa Rica's democracy. He said the PRTC had links with guerrilla organizations in South America and its members comprised Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Salvadorans and Nicaraguans.

In contrast to past elections, campaigning this year has been relatively muted, with people more concerned about food shortages, raging inflation and high unemployment. The official currency, the colon, has plunged in less than a year from about 8.50 to the dollar to about 40, and prospects for an upturn in coffee exports look dim.

Some 15,000 persons died in political violence in El Salvador that year, and the death toll in neighboring Guatemala is conservatively estimated at 3,500. Both those countries plan elections next month, but it is doubtful whether the polls will bring an end to violence.

To minimize the threat of guerrilla activity here, the government recently deported several foreigners living in Costa Rica, traditionally a haven for political exiles. Diplomatic sources say Costa Rica has also cooled its relations with the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. It supported the Sandinists wholeheartedly two years ago when they were fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's regime.

Last month, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras agreed to form an economic and political community, calling the move an attempt to defend human rights and strengthen democracy in the region. Diplomats said the alliance was intended to isolate Nicaragua, which borders the three countries.

## Fellowships offered

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 5 (AP) — The memorial scholarship fund of the U.N. Correspondents Association decided Thursday to award Dag Hammarskjöld fellowships to four journalists from developing countries to enable them to spend three months in New York next fall observing and reporting on the General Assembly. Each will get air fare, a hotel room and \$28 a day to pay other expenses.

## BRIEFS

PORT ELIZABETH, (AFP) — A doctor who X-rayed 43-year-old Coetzer here discovered that she had three kidneys, all in perfect working order. However, Mrs. Coetzer is unable to donate her extra kidney for a transplant because of her illness, the nature of which was not disclosed.

KATMANDU, (AP) — One person dies every three days of encephalitis in Nepal, officials said Friday, adding that the disease has claimed 407 lives during the last three years in the southern tropical zone bordering on India. According to epidemiologist Dr. Indra Bahadur Khatri, viral encephalitis is especially active during the warm season between late May and early October but subsides in winter.

PISTOIA, Italy (AP) — Four bandits armed with pistols and a submachine gun kidnapped a plastics industrialist from his factory, dragging him into a truck after tying up two employees, police reported Friday. The victim, Osvaldo Ferretti, 56, was working late Thursday evening when the gang broke into the building outside this Tuscan city.

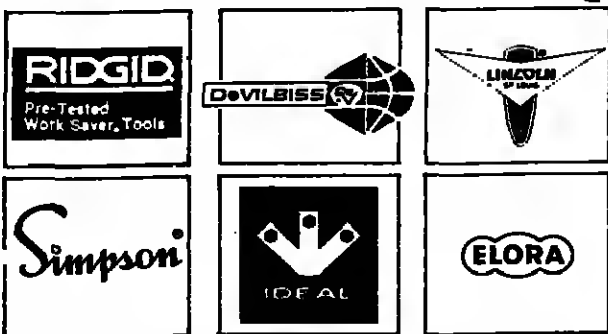
LIVERPOOL, (AP) — Dozens of youths — some of them hooded — attacked police with bricks, bottles and iron bars in Liverpool's Toxteth area, scene of heavy street violence last July, police reported Friday. Eight policemen were hospitalized, one in serious condition with internal injuries, following the violence Thursday night. Nine

youths were arrested.

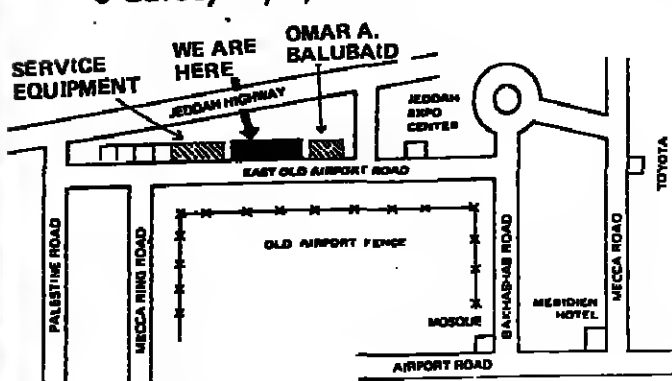
VIENNA, (AP) — A bomb went off outside the apartment of Vienna's chief rabbi Thursday night, causing slight damage but injuring none, a police spokesman said. The rabbi, Dr. Akiba Eisenberg, and his wife were away on vacation, said the spokesman. Police said it was not known who set the explosive, which shattered some windows and caused other damage inside and outside the apartment.

HANOI, (AFP) — Regis Debray, the left-wing former guerrilla and Che Guevara militant who is now a foreign affairs advisor to French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, will visit Vietnam soon, it was confirmed here Friday.

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## U.S. rules out plan to trim interest rate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The White House has denied reports that President Ronald Reagan had a plan to cut United States interest rates.

A spokesman said the reports stemmed from a remark by presidential adviser Edwin Meese that the government would like to see an "improvement" in the U.S. construction industry.

Meese, who was speaking to journalists, added that such an improvement would result from the lower interest rates that would be generated by the president's economic policies.

Earlier, addressing a morning meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Meese said: "We have a series of measures that are under consideration now in regard to housing. The main thing we have to do though is to do everything possible to bring down the interest rates. This is why you'll be seeing some specific action on that in the next two or three weeks by the president."

## Senator raps Japan policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — A U.S. senator has introduced a bill that would allow the president to bar imports from any country that restricts access of American products to its market.

## Bangladesh gets \$45m IDA loan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Bangladesh will get \$45 million worth of interest-free loans to help its textile and fertilizer industries, the World Bank has announced.

The loans, to run for 50 years, will be given by the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the Bank. The textile loan of \$30 million will go to rehabilitate 15 plants and install centers to control quality.

A \$15 million loan will be made as part of a total of \$293 million from seven sources to build a plant for making urea — an important ingredient of fertilizer — in the Chittagong district. The loans are part of Bangladesh's plan to grow enough food for its 89 million people by 1985.

## French protectionist move alarms West

PARIS, Feb. 5 (R) — Suggestions by France that it may resort to protectionism to defend ailing domestic industries have sent shivers of horror through its Western trading partners and revived suspicions that Paris is ready to flout Economic Common Market rules.

According to newspaper reports, the French want to limit imports in major industrial sectors as part of a campaign to boost employment. Almost all their European Economic Community (EEC) partners contend that this is what they thought France was hinting at the foreign ministers meeting last week, a British minister said.

With unemployment now topping two million and still rising despite measures to create new jobs, the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand is under strong domestic pressure to control imports, at the very least to subsidize domestic industries to make them more competitive.

But the government has yet to say exactly how it will carry out its proclaimed policy of "reconquering the domestic market." This slogan, one of the main planks of Mitterrand's election platform last spring, was criticized this week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which is normally careful not to

Although it appeared from Meese's comments, which were in answer to a question, that he was referring to mortgage interest rates, Deputy White House Press Secretary Peter Roussel said later that Meese had been "referring specifically to ideas and plans to assist the recovery of the housing industry."

And David R. Gergen, the president's director of Communications, said subsequently that "we will be working over the next two to three weeks on plans to assist the housing industry," but that there are no plans ".... that we will announce to bring down interest rates."

Reagan's principal economic policy is the cutting of income taxes in order to spur investments, a program which many believe is sending interest rates shooting up as it paves the way toward record budget deficits.

The misunderstanding was largely responsible for the dollar's fall against most currencies in London Thursday, as well as for a half-point (50 pence) upward surge of gilt shares on the London stock exchange.

The measure, which authorizes reciprocal restrictions against foreign trade barriers, is specifically designed to counter Japanese trade practices. "For too long, the Japanese have misjudged and discriminated against foreign-made products," Senator John Heinz, a republican, said Thursday in a prepared statement after introducing his bill.

Japanese trade policy protects its weak industries from foreign competition until they are strong enough to saturate and bury the American market, the senator added. Heinz cited Japanese restrictions that test every imported American product against excessive safety and performance standards. For example, American pharmaceuticals that pass U.S. purity tests are banned in Japan where they are deemed unsafe, he said.

Although Japanese officials recently announced their intention to relax trade restrictions against U.S. products, Heinz said he would continue to push for his bill "as insurance that the Japanese follow through on their promise." The Heinz measure is similar to other reciprocal trade sanction bills already introduced in Congress.

attack the policies of its 24 member governments.

In unusually strong language the OECD said the French government shows "a great temptation to turn toward more or less disguised protectionist measures" which could draw the rest of the world into a new phase of increased protectionism.

It noted that industrial policy should make it possible to support industries and regions whose decline was a factor in the steep rise in unemployment during the 1970s. But, reviewing the French economy in depth for the first time since the Socialists came to power, it also said that the government's shift in industrial policy should not reduce overall competitiveness.

"The French economy operates in an international framework where certain rules of competition apply and the government has undertaken to abide by these rules..." But the efforts toward renewal that the government wishes to make in number of badly threatened sectors will take a few years to produce results in terms of gaining foreign market shares and reducing domestic dependence, "the OECD said, diplomats said the warning was the strongest yet made by the OECD's economic experts to any government on the dangers of protectionism des-

## Rabat acts to attract alien capital

RABAT, Feb. 5 (R) — Morocco will allow foreign investors to own industrial companies completely on a bid to stimulate the inflow of private foreign capital, Minister of Commerce and Industry Azzeddine Gnessous said Friday.

A new investment code will this year replace a 1973 ruling which permitted foreigners to hold only 50 percent of a company's equity and stipulated that the board of directors should have a majority of Moroccan nationals. Both these requirements will now be waived.

Foreign investors want to manage their affairs in complete freedom and this is what we are trying to do under the new code which is more liberal and generous," Mr. Gnessous told Reuters in an interview.

The legislation will be put before the Chamber of Representatives (parliament) for approval at its next session in April, he said.

Gnessous said the new text would offer foreign investors benefits which would be an improvement on the old code, including tax incentives, freedom to repatriate capital and dividends without obtaining prior authorization.

The benefits would apply not only to manufacturing industries but also to industry-related services such as engineering consultancies.

## Qatar oil output drops by 14.4%

DOHA, Feb. 3 (AFP) — Qatar has announced a 14.4 per cent drop in oil output during 1981 to an average 405,000 barrels a day. It exported 392,000 barrels a day.

The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, announcing Friday the figures, also said offshore deposits for 45 percent of output. Their production fell 25 percent and land wells recorded an 8 percent reduction.

Meanwhile, the company's liquefied natural gas plant and petrochemical complex, completed during the year, have started shipments abroad. Meanwhile, work has begun on a \$131 million refinery due to come into service this year with a capacity of 50,000 barrels a day.

balancing world trade.

According to OECD figures the share of France's domestic market taken by imports rose from 21.8 percent to 28 percent in 1980 as France's higher costs and open market reduced exports and increased imports.

For several years France has limited the number of cars that can be imported from Japan to three percent of the domestic market. The rule was imposed under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's more liberal administration and has been continued under the Socialists.

Officials say France has no intention of openly flouting Common Market rules by imposing unilateral controls on imports of industrial goods from the nine other EEC states, thus breaching the community's treaty of Rome. But France's main trading partners fear that any action taken by Paris to reduce its imports from outside the EEC will divert goods to their markets, multiplying their problems at a time of slow growth and spiraling unemployment. Such action would be against the spirit of community's rules.

The import restrictions being studied here include voluntary agreements by French producers and distributors to limit its imports in major sectors, which France thinks would break EEC rules.

## Soviets bear brunt of aid to Poland

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP) — Long lines at meat counters and shortages of eggs, butter and other staples this winter indicate that Soviet consumers are shouldering the burden of yet another poor harvest and Kremlin's aid for Poland.

A crackdown on profiteering in food and other "deficit goods" was announced this week in the government's latest move to reduce public grumbling about shortages, which some Soviets blame on the Polish connection.

Conserving food has a high priority. Moscow restaurants are giving smaller portions of meat, bakeries reportedly reduced butter content in confections and housewives have been advised to cook with stable bread.

"You can find enough food in the big cities but the situation is worse in small towns in central Russia, where getting enough food has always been a bigger problem," a Soviet woman said.

Housewives queued Wednesday at grocery store no. 2 in central Moscow for a chance to buy a hunk of stewing beef at 2 rubles (\$2.80) a kilo (2.2 pounds). Others swarmed around a salesgirl when she wheeled out a shopping basket of butter. Chunks of 400 grams (nearly a pound) cost 1.50 rubles (\$2.10), limited one to a buyer.

Few Muscovites can afford to pay steep prices at the central farmers' market — 8 rubles a kilo (\$5.09 a pound) for prime beef and 15 rubles (\$21) for a chicken. Eggs, available only sporadically in state stores,

cost 3 rubles (\$4.20) for 10 at the central market, and there were few takers.

A honeydew melon from the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan cost 14 rubles (\$20). Cabbages, potatoes, apples and lemons were on sale at state counters, but Soviets have to pay three or four times more at farmers' markets for better quality produce. Few can afford to do this regularly on average weekly wages of 42.50 rubles (\$60).

Soviets are used to bland winter diets, heavy on canned goods and bread, but this year has been tougher than usual. Months of snow, sub-freezing weather have hampered food distribution. Harvest shortfalls, combined with food giveaways to Poland, have further strained the system.

The government admitted last month that agricultural production fell 2 percent in 1981 from the previous year. The 1981 grain harvest figure wasn't disclosed but Soviet sources have hinted it was under 170 million tons — meaning that 40 to 50 million tons will have to be imported from the West to make up the shortfall.

State farms grow enough grain for bread and flour, but have failed for three consecutive years to provide enough feed grain. The current shortage of meat suggests that Soviet herds are shrinking and that beef, and other meats, have been sent elsewhere.

The Soviets reportedly shipped thousands of tons of meat to Poland last fall.

But Moscow never officially acknowledged this, apparently to avoid irritating hard-pressed Soviet consumers. Until labor unrest erupted in 1980, the Poles ate considerably more meat, vegetables and fruit than the Soviets, according to the 1980 Statistics Yearbook of Socialist Countries.

With farm productivity falling, the per capita consumption of meat was only 56.4 kilos (124 pounds) in 1980, down 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) from the previous year. Per capita consumption of dairy products was less by 5 kilos (11 pounds), and fell by the same amount for fruits and vegetables.

The Kremlin has advertised itself as the mainstay of "fraternal aid" to Poland since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13. At the same time, the Soviets have accused the United States of trying to starve the Poles by withholding government food credits and suspending fishing rights.

Radio Moscow reported last weekend that Poland's debt to the Soviet Union grew to 2.7 billion rubles (\$3.78 billion) over the last 36 months. In 1981 alone, the Poles ran up a 600-million ruble (\$840-million) trade deficit with the Soviets, the report said.

Poland's debt to Western banks when martial law was declared Dec. 13 was more than \$25 billion.

"The Soviet Union not only honored its trade agreements with Poland, but also gave significant extra amounts of food, raw materials and commodities," the report said.

## EEC defends steel subsidy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Lawyers representing 22 European steel firms have presented their case in the "steel trial" here in which the European Economic Community is being charged with dumping steel on the U.S. market.

The U.S. International Commerce Commission (ICC) is considering about 100 complaints from U.S. steel producers claiming that the EEC was subsidizing its steel exports.

This, they say, is allowing European exporters to sell at prices undercutting U.S. prices on the American market, thereby unfairly

## Prague to buy less Russian oil

PRAGUE, Feb. 5 (AFP) — A substantial reduction in oil imports from the Soviet Union was announced by Czechoslovakia.

According to Ceteka, the official news agency, Czechoslovakia imported 19 million tons of Soviet oil in 1980, the last year for which complete statistics are available. In 1982, these imports will be reduced by 2.6 million tons.

The cut will entail economies in the use of gasoline, Ceteka said, which could be made by reducing transport by truck in favor of the railroads and river barges.

In the longer term structural changes are foreseen in the economy that should permit economizing 1.6 million tons of oil by 1985, Ceteka said. The changes, it added, would involve limiting building activities as well as metallurgical, cement and petrochemical production and imply a switch from liquid fuels to lignite and, perhaps, wood.

Czechoslovakia covers 90 percent of its oil requirements in the Soviet Union. According to the financial press *Pere*, the reduction in imports was made necessary because Moscow needs to export more oil this year to the West so as to earn extra amounts of hard currencies as a result of the drain on its resources from the Polish crisis.

## UAE oil coal unit gets green signal

DUBAI, Feb. 5 (AP) — The green light was given Friday for a \$200 million oil coal project in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates, and technical expertise is now being sought for the project.

An official told the Gulf News Agency that the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consultancy plans to recruit the services of specialized companies to carry out scientific studies on the project.

A feasibility study carried out by Kellogg Consultants Inc. showed the viability of the project, which is expected to produce 160,000 tons of oil coal annually from precipitate in Al-Rois refinery of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

He said a meeting of representatives of aluminum companies in the region will be called shortly to discuss logistics of oil coal supplies to Gulf smelters.

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مكتبة تيماما



# French takeover bill gets MPs' nod

PARIS, Feb. 5 (R) — The French parliament Friday approved government nationalization plans, but opposition deputies said they would again refer the proposals to a constitutional council.

The Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand is trying to widen state control of the economy as part of its plan to increase state spending and revive economic growth. The nationalization bill will take over five major industrial groups, two finance holding companies and 39 private banks.

The government's original proposals were last month rejected by the council, which vets legislation to see that it conforms to the constitution, after complaints by the opposition.

The government then improved compensation it had offered existing shareholders and added three banks to the list to meet some of the council's objections. It rushed the second version through parliament, where the Socialists have an overwhelming majority, and now hopes this will become law later this month.

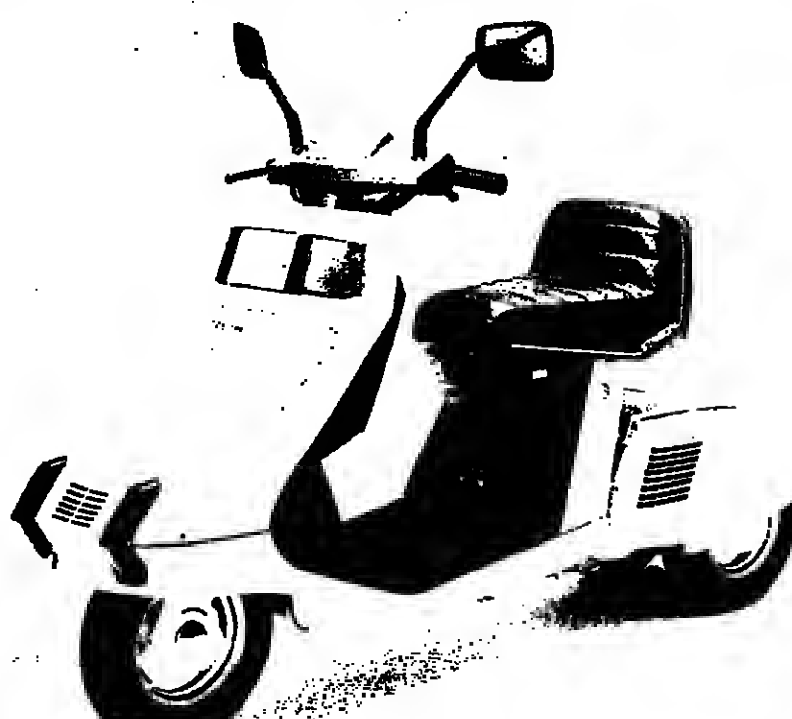
However, Francois d'Aubert of the Union of French Democrats said Friday that the opposition still objected to the compensation terms, the list of banks involved and powers that chairman of the nationalized firms would have over their foreign subsidiaries.

## U.S. urged to help IDA

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AFP) — World Bank President Alvaro W. Clausen appealed to the United States Thursday to live up to its international agreements to aid the world's poorest nations.

Clausen said that as a result of a reduction in U.S. contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank subsidiary which lends money to poor countries, IDA had been forced to cut back its planned loans this year from \$4.100 million to \$2.600 million.

He said the cutbacks would mostly hit the poor nations in Southeast Asia and south of the Sahara in Africa. "IDA remains the world's most important single source of concessional assistance for the poorest of the poor developing countries," Clausen said, calling on the United States "to live up to the international agreements it has made with respect to IDA."



**THREE-WHEEL SCOOTER:** A major development in the motorcycle industry is reported from Japan. A company has now started producing an advanced 3-wheel motor scooter. Called a "threeer," it is described as a "completely new category of vehicle." Its styling and engineering are unlike anything seen before. It is claimed that the "threeer" combines the joys of two-wheel riding with the comfort of a car.

## Seeks import payment delay

# Soviet bank deposits slump

FRANKFURT, Feb. 5 (R) — The Soviet Union has been drawing heavily on its foreign currency deposits with West German banks and wants to delay paying money it owes to German textile firms, banking and industry sources have said.

The sources said Thursday it was difficult to estimate Moscow's current position but at the end of September Soviet deposits at banks here had been run down to only 250 million marks (now worth \$106 million), less than a quarter of what they were at the end of 1980.

There was little evidence that the deposits had increased since the end of last year, especially in view of the debt problems of Poland, the sources said. The textile firms were informed at a trade fair in Moscow in mid-January that the Soviet Union was seeking a 180-day delay on payments for its fiber and textile imports. Normally it pays obligations within 25 days.

The Russians offered to pay penalty interest to the textile firms of one percent a month on the delayed commitments, working out to an annual rate of about 14 percent. But a spokesman for the Frankfurt-based industry association, Gesmattextil, described this as unacceptable since it would not cover the firms' added costs.

The banking sources said that despite Moscow's apparent shortage of hard cash, there was no evidence that it had asked for a payment delay on its debts to commercial banks. Negotiations were adjourned recently on the

Russians' request for an extra 300 million mark (\$128 million) credit to finance down-payments to West German manufacturers on equipment for the planned Siberian gas pipeline.

One banker familiar with Soviet financing practices believes that recent Soviet fundraising, including sales of gold and refined oil products to the West, was to bridge a shortage of hard currency and help Poland meet its debt payments.

After Western banks refused to grant Poland new credits, the Polish authorities told the banks last month they would come up with the necessary funds by Feb. 15 to complete interest payments due last year. This will allow the signing of an agreement deferring repayment of debt due in 1981. Banking sources here said Thursday that Poland has been making interest payments regularly and the total outstanding now amounted to only \$200 million.

## Block mulls new trade policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Friday he is developing a comprehensive policy to deal with all issues of international commodity trading.

"I'm working on a national trade policy, a national agriculture trade policy, and it's something more important than just talking about an embargo," Block told the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee on foreign agriculture policy.

"It's not something new. I've been thinking about it all year," he said. "I've talked to some other cabinet members. I have no timetable." Block declined to be specific about the policy or about the officials he has consulted.

His statements came during subcommittee questions concerning the impact on farmers of trade sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis.

Noting the administration's repeated opposition to a selective grain embargo such as the one against the Soviet Union in 1980,

## Britain to cut price of oil by \$1.50

LONDON, Feb. 5 (R) — Britain is to cut its North Sea oil prices by \$1.50 a barrel, in the next few days, industry sources said Friday.

Market analysts said the move is bound to add to strong pressures on members on the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut at least some of their prices in the lingering world oil glut.

The industry sources said the state's British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), which sets Britain's official price, had proposed to companies operating in the North Sea that rates on all grades come down by \$1.50.

Prices are currently aligned on a rate of \$36.50 for crude from the big Forties field of British Petroleum (BP). The cut, if the companies accept the BNOC proposal, would be effective "in a matter of days," one well-informed source said. Market analysts said companies probably would agree.

## Experts to debate global oil scene

ABU DHABI, Feb. 5 (AP) — An exclusive club of oilmen, bankers and economists will meet here Tuesday to discuss developments in international oil scene.

The Gulf news agency said the meeting of so-called international Jawad Hashem, chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund. The meeting will be attended by leading personalities, including Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and his Kuwaiti counterpart Ali Al Khalifa.

The committee is an offshoot of "the group of thirty," a private body drawn up from the world's leading economists. No reason was given for calling Tuesday's meeting, which comes however, after a recent strategy conference by the oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

The GCC oil ministers were reported to have taken a number of decisions, among them launching negotiations with industrialized nations on preferential transfer of technology and a unified stance at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), but official confirmation is still lacking.

## Trade deficit hits \$27b U.S. jobless rate declines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate fell to 8.5 percent in January, its first drop since last July, the government reported Friday.

But analysts said the unexpected fall from the revised December unemployment level of 8.8 percent could reflect a statistical quirk rather than an improvement in the economy.

The number of unemployed fell to 9.3 million from 9.6 million in December, the Labor Department said. The entire fall was accounted for by workers who stopped looking for jobs and, therefore, did not count officially as unemployed.

The number of Americans with jobs was unchanged from the December level of 99.6 million workers, the department said.

The department last month reported that the unemployment level was 8.9 percent in December, but on Friday that figure was revised to 8.8 percent on the basis of updated information. Unemployment had risen steadily since July when the United States entered its second recession in two years. From July to December the number of Americans without jobs climbed by about 1.8 million and the unemployment rate rose by more than 1.5 percentage points.

Most economists expected the rise to continue in January, perhaps climbing above nine percent to its highest level since World War II.

A number of analysts have predicted a job-

less rate of more than 10 percent by the spring. A Labor Department analyst said Friday the apparent decline in the January jobless rate could reflect a statistical quirk rather than new strength in the economy.

On the trade front, meanwhile, the Commerce Department released new figures showing the United States' foreign trade deficit widened to \$27.84 billion for non-military goods last year, even though oil imports declined.

Preliminary calculations show the deficit for the fourth quarter at \$9 billion, up from \$7 billion in the third quarter, the report said. The new figures for all of last year showed the deficit climbing from the \$25.3 billion of 1980, but remaining below the 1978 record of \$33.8 billion, officials said.

That paralleled last week's Commerce Department report that all merchandise trade last year showed a \$39.7 billion deficit, up from the \$36.4 billion of 1980, but short of the 1978 record of \$42.4 billion.

In addition to excluding military trade by the armed forces, the version of the trade balance released Friday also excludes some insurance and freight costs for imports. The new report said neither imports nor exports rose much last year, a development that "reflected generally sluggish economic conditions both in the United States and overseas."

## U.N. bid to aid 3rd World irks West

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (R) — Western delegates have expressed strong reservations about a United Nations effort to help Third World countries process more of their own raw materials in order to increase their export earnings.

They told a subcommittee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

## London stock market

LONDON, Feb. 5 (R) — Stock prices ended narrowly higher on the day amid apprehension about the U.S. money supply figures due later Friday, dealers said. At 1500 hours, the Financial Times index was up 3.1 at 577.9.

Government bonds were about 1/8 higher but further firmness was reported to after hours in the absence of any loan stock announcement from the Bank of England. Equities averaged gains of up to 4p and gold shares closed slightly below the day's best levels, U.S.

Bats extended Thursday 9p gain by 16p to 426p following favorable press comment and the improved performance of its Brazilian subsidiary, dealers said.

Midland Bank recovered an 8p fall in late trading. It was marked down defensively following the collapse of the privately owned Laker Airways whose banker Clydesdale, a subsidiary of Midland, they added.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per 100 ounces)

London	384.00
Paris	381.60
Frankfurt	386.50
Zurich	383.50
Hong Kong	388.72

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 p.m. Thursday

	Rate	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.00
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.20
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	284.00
Canadian Dollar	145.80	145.65
Deutsche Mark (100)	133.25	132.90
Dutch Guilder (100)	3.50	3.92
Egyptian Pound	93.00	93.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	57.50	57.25
French Franc (100)	4.90	4.90
Greek Drachma (1,000)	54.00	56.70
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.35
Iranian Rial (100)	6.50	—
Iraqi Dinar	27.50	27.30
Italian Lira (10,000)	—	14.70
Japanese Yen (1,000)	10.00	9.95
Jordanian Dinar	12.05	12.01
Kuwaiti Dinar	71.50	70.90
Lebanese Lira (100)	59.00	62.90
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	32.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)	41.70	41.70
Philippines Peso (100)	6.41	6.38
Pound Sterling	94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	162.95
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	34.40
Swiss Franc (100)	181.75	181.55
Syrian Lira (100)	58.70	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.429	3.422
U.S. Dollar	75.00	74.90
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—

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Ounce	1,360	1,315

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Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Tender Price (SR)	Closing Date
Eastern Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Building a 20-shop market	286/31/11	2,000	20-2-82
National Guard (Western Province)	Fencing of the car parks and training field of the third battalion in Jeddah	13/1402	250	7-2-82
" "	Asphalting of the training field at Taif's security division	14/402	200	8-2-82

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 10TH RABI THANI 1402/4TH FEBRUARY 1982

### 1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Musashi Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	3.2.82
3.	Safina-e-Arab	S.C.S.A.	Rice/General	28.1.82
4.	Syria	Bamaadiah	Barley & Stl	2.2.82
5.	Orient Pine	O.C.E.	Barley	27.1.82
6.	Aspesia M	A.A.	Barley	29.1.82
7.	Yannis D	A.A.	Barley	30.1.82
8.	Kota Maletti	O.C.E.	Textile/Gen./Durra	1.2.82
9.	Bors II	O.C.E.	Stl/Gen./Contrs.	3.2.82
10.	Dongola	A.E.T.	Gen./Ld. Contrs/Cars	3.2.82
11.	Safina-e-Rehmat	S.C.S.A.	Durra	28.1.82
12.	Podgora	A.A.	Bagged Barley	1.2.82
13.	Golden Yanbo	El Hawi	Stl/Gen./Contrs.	2.2.82
14.	Baldersea Dawn	Kanoo	Rice/Flour/Oil	2.2.82
15.	Vronialaw Lachowicz	Atter	Gen./Contrs/Cables	2.2.82
16.	Anemos	M.T.A.	Pipes	3.2.82
19.	Atlantico	Alasbah	Containers	30.1.82
20.	Aegis Pride	S.C.S.A.	Bulk Cement	28.1.82
21.	Saudi Eagle	M.E.S.A.	Bagged Barley	27.1.82
22.	Maldiva Neighbour	Orr	Cement/Glucose/Gen.	1.2.82
23.	Saudi Pride	MESA	Mze/Sorghum/Gen./Rice	1.2.82
24.	Al Bandari	Alpha	Contrs/Stl/Pipes	1.2.82
26.	Maldiva Pioneer	Orr	Plaster	3.2.82
27.	Aremadia	Star	Bag Barley/Sorghum	31.1.82
28.	Rio Plata	El Hawi	Tim/Gen./Stl/Myrs	2.2.82
29.	Balmoral Univasal	O.C.E.	Durra Gen.	22.82
30.	George Z	O.C.E.	Cont/Can Food/Pts/Lime	29.2.82

### 2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Al Bandari	Alpha	Bagged Barley/Sorghum	3.2.82
Bors II	O.C.E.	Stl/Gen./Contrs.	"
Coffa e Tradar	O.C.E.	Tractors/Spares	"
Anagal Spirit	SSMSC	Timber	"

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 10.4.1402/4.2.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS:

2.	Han Nara	OCE	Steel/Gen.	31.1.82
3.	Saudi Tradar	Orr	General	30.1.82
9.	Al Selma	UEP	Loading Ureaz	1.2.82
11.	Sharp Island	SEA	Gen/Contrs	6.1.82
12.	Bahar Alslam	Salte	Timber	25.1.82
13.	Dafiant	Gosaihi	Steel	29.1.82
14.	Asia Rindo	UEP	Steel Products	3.2.82
15.	Robin Hood	Orr	Rice/Gen./Fruits	1.2.82
16.	Meghna	Gosaihi	Bagged Barley	23.1.82
17.	Fedora	Alasada	Bagged Barley	23.1.82
18.	Chios Merchant	Gulf	Steel Bars	1.2.82
19.	Koal Maru	Gosaihi	Bagged Barley	25.1.82
22.	Ayesha			

## BRIEFS

BONN. (AFP) — The West German government Friday denied that the law of the sea and the international deep sea mining rights agreement announced here Thursday was based on the "failure" last year of the United Nations law of the sea conference. A spokesman for the economy ministry here said "there is no failure, the agreement is merely a preliminary text while awaiting further negotiations" on the law of the sea.

PEKING (AFP) — The Chinese government has come out in favor of modernizing existing enterprises, rather than building new plants. The Peoples Daily has reported. It said local and provincial authorities were being called on "to carry out phase by phase technical conversion of existing enterprises."

BONN. (AP) — The alien affairs expert of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party called for restrictions to

har more Turks from coming to work in HONG KONG (AFP) — Hong Kong business leaders Friday called for retaliation against France for "illegal and discriminatory" action against exporters in the British colony. Earlier this week France banned further imports of radios from Hong Kong retroactive to Jan. 13, on the grounds that the import quota had been exceeded.

NEW DELHI (AP) — India has liberalized its thinking about letting foreign companies set up shop here, but there still is much that could be done to encourage foreign investment, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman said here. "There has been a distinct improvement in the attitude of this government toward private investment and toward the private sector in general. I think the climate is distinctly more favorable than it was" in the past, Freeman told reporters.

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## Despite feeling ill

## Lendl cruises past Connors

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 5 (AP) — Czechoslovakian Ivan Lendl defeated Jimmy Connors for the first time ever, sweeping the American 6-4, 6-3 despite feeling ill during most of the match Thursday night in the \$350,000 Molson Tennis Challenge.

In another match, Roscoe Tanner dumped Italian Adriano Panatta 6-2, 7-5. With the win, Lendl, 21, assured himself of a place in the semifinal round, which commences Saturday with Australian Peter McNamara — both of whom lead Group 'A' round-robin with 2-0 records. Connors, now 0-2, was eliminated. The top two qualifiers from each group advance to the semifinals. Tanner now has a record of 1-1 in Group 'B', while Panatta, 0-3, was eliminated from further competition.

After the match, tournament director Andrzej Kepinski said Lendl, third-ranked internationally, had talked to him at the beginning of the second set about not continuing because he wasn't feeling well. Kepinski said Lendl decided to keep play-

ing, but was complaining of flu-like symptoms after the match. Kepinski said he had not talked to doctors so it wasn't known if Lendl, who didn't attend the news conference afterwards, was sick enough to miss a meaningless match Friday night with McNamara.

Meanwhile, Connors stormed out of Maple Leaf Gardens immediately after the match, and it also is unknown whether he'll be around to play Eliot Teltscher in another Friday match of little consequence. Kepinski said, "There will be severe repercussions if he (Connors) doesn't show."

The first set lasted more than an hour. Both Connors and Lendl failed to break service in the fifth and sixth games respectively, after holding triple-break point Lendl finally broke through in the eighth game to take a 5-3 lead before Connors did likewise in the ninth game. After holding set point five times in the 10th game, Lendl took the opening set when Connors, who had two game points, double faulted.

The early part of the second set was charac-

terized by sloppy play from both players. After exchanging service breaks in the fifth and sixth games, Lendl began serving strongly to take the seventh game and a 4-3 lead. He broke Connors' serve for 5-3 with the help of a stinging forehand winner down the line. Lendl then held serve to take the match.

Meanwhile, Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion John McEnroe advanced to a semifinal berth with a hard-fought, straight-set victory Thursday night over fellow-American Vitas Gerulaitis.

McEnroe beat Gerulaitis in a tiebreaker, 7-6, to win the first set, and then captured the second, 7-5. The loss left Gerulaitis with a 2-1 record and still in contention for advancement to the semi-finals. McEnroe has a 2-0 record.

Tanner's victory over Panatta kept him in the running with an outside chance. But he faces the difficult task of overpowering John McEnroe in the last encounter of the group, to put him in contention.



Ivan Lendl... maiden victory over Connors

## In Bing Crosby Golf

## Lietzke strikes late form

PEBBLE BEACH, California (AP) — Bruce Lietzke ripped six strokes off par on his last eight holes and, with a 66, tied Forrest Fezler for the first-round lead Thursday in the 41st Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament.

Lietzke, who played a lime-green ball against a bright blue sky, has been immersed in a deep slump in the early season, often his most productive time of the year. "Now a streak like that, that's something I haven't really seen this year. Hopefully, it's the start of a streak, something good for me. My golf game has been in pretty bad shape so far this year," said Lietzke, who has played in all four previous events on the American tour and ranks a distant 58th on the money-winning list.

By this last season, he'd already collected two of the three titles he won in 1981 and put himself in position to challenge—unsuccessfully as it turned out—for the season's money-winning title.

Fezler, once one of the game's more promising young players but a frustrated struggler for five years, played at Cypress point, but declined an invitation to discuss his round.

George Burns, who won this event in 1980, and Mark Lye were a single stroke off the lead at 67. Burns had what he called "a mistake-free round" at Pebble Beach. He did not make a bogey and did not have a 5 on his card. Lye played at Spyglass Hill.

It was another two strokes back to Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson, Scott Simpson, Chip Beck and Ben Crenshaw, tied at 69. Nicklaus, who charged into a second place finish at San Diego last week, said he "played well when I had to play well, but I never really got into the round." Former President Gerald Ford served as Nicklaus' amateur partner and helped the team's total by two shots.

Watson, a two-time winner here who is seeking to regain his position as golf's dominant player, scored seven birdies and said, "I'm getting some of the rust out of the system." Nicklaus, Watson and Crenshaw, who played with the host, national amateur champion Nathaniel Crosby, were at Cypress Point. Simpson and Beck were at Pebble Beach. Johnny Miller, the winner last week at San Diego, had a 71. Tom Kite, the 1981 leading money-winner, had a 73.

The unique format calls for the 168 pros to play one round on each of the three courses before the field is cut for the final round Sunday at Pebble Beach.

Lietzke, golf's most successful cross-handed putter, was level with par through his first 10 holes "and then," he said, "The fireworks started." He hit a 2-iron to within four feet of the cup and made the put for eagle-3. "That got me started," he said. He made par on the next two holes, then birdied four in-a-row on putts of three, 10, 18 and five feet.

Fezler, who recently has changed to a cross-handed putting style, got his share of the lead with a burst of four birdies on his last five holes. Three of them came on putts of 10-12 feet and the other followed an approach shot that left him a four-footer.

## Betsy King takes one-stroke lead

NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Florida Feb. 5 (AP) — Betsy King fired a 4-under par 68 Thursday to take a one-stroke lead over seven other golfers after one round of the \$125,000 LPGA Elizabeth Arden Classic.

Kings round over the par 72, 6,211-yard Thursday Isle Country Club south layout was highlighted by an eagle on the 470-yard 11th hole. King, who hasn't won a tournament in four years on the LPGA tour, holed out an 85-yard wedge shot at No. 11. The ball damaged the edge of the cup slightly when it hit the pin but dropped in the bottom anyway.

Seven women — defending Arden champion Sally Little, Jane Blalock, Hollis Stacy, Donna Capini, Patty Sheehan, Deanie Wood and Becky Pearson — were bunched at 69. Joanne Carner, who lost to Stacy on the fifth extra hole of a playoff in last week's Whirlpool Championship of Deer Creek, was among seven players with 70. Another 11 golfers shot 71 and 13 matched par.

King, who tied for sixth in the Whirlpool event, had only one bogey, missing the green at the short seventh hole. She made birdie putts of 30, 12 and 18 feet in addition to the eagle. Little had a 68 in the final round a year ago and went on to beat Carner and Judy Rankin on the third extra hole of a sudden death playoff.

Blalock, who hasn't won on the tour since this tournament two years ago, was pleased with her round. "I think my slump has lasted long enough. I'm starting to play a little better, but maybe it still won't be good enough," said Blalock. "The scores here Thursday and last week are indicative of the intensity of the competition now."

Stacy's performance wasn't as sharp as her opening round 67 in the season opener last week but she wasn't disappointed. "I hit it close all day. But I got anxious a few times and was trying to make putts instead of just stroking the ball," Stacy said. The 72-hole tournament continues through Sunday with the winner pocketing \$18,750.

## Sharma, Botham head averages

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 5 (AP) — Indian Yashpal Sharma, who played only three innings in the just-concluded six-Test winter series between England and India, tops the batting averages.

Sharma, not included in the Indian side for the first four Tests, scored an elegant century in the fifth Test at Madras and averaged 110 runs per inning. The middle order batsman was associated in two record partnerships — 316 runs with Gundappa Vishwanath for the third-wicket at Madras and 169 runs for the seventh-wicket with Kapil Dev at Kanpur.

All-rounder Ian Botham heads the English batting average table. The 26-year-old Somerset cricketer played in all the Tests and scored 440 runs in eight innings, averaging 55.

Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar was the top scorer in the three-month series, which the home side won 1-0, collecting 500 runs for an average of 62.50. English Graham Gooch was the second highest scorer with 487 runs (average: 54.11) and Indian Gundappa Vishwanath, who hit the only double century of the series, was third with 466 runs (average: 58.25).

India's left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi, who dismissed 22 batsmen, tops the bowling averages with 21.27 runs per wicket. English speedster John Lever, who played in only two Tests, heads the English table, claiming seven wickets and averaging 29.14 runs. Kapil Dev captured 22 wickets with his medium pace but is placed fifth in averages. Botham was England's most successful bowler, claiming 17 wickets.

## Motorcross to roar off

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — A spectacle of thrills and spills awaits enthusiasts on February 12. The systemized purr of the well-maintained engines will be transformed into a roar as the first Motorcross of the season gets underway at the Petromin Tank Farm, the Jeddah-Madinah road. The motorcross starts at 1.00 p.m.

## Turnbull, Jaeger have it easy

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP) — Top seeded Andrea Jaeger and No. 3 seed Wendy Turnbull easily advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$150,000 Avon Tennis Championships with solid victories Thursday.

Jaeger, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, defeated Wendy White 6-2, 6-4. Turnbull, an Australian bidding for her first tennis championship in three years, easily turned back Peanut Louie 6-1, 6-3. Dianne Fromholtz, also from Australia, defeated Ann Kiyomura 6-0, 1-6, 7-5, and Anne Smith defeated Claudia Kohde of West Germany 6-3, 7-5, in other matches Thursday.

White and Jaeger got into a baseline duel in the first set, but Jaeger took the lead in the third game by breaking her opponent's serve. White cut down her mistakes in the second set, but still was no match for the patient Jaeger.

Turnbull simply overpowered 21-year-old Louie with an arsenal of strong baseline shots, speed and concentration. "I have a new attitude," said Turnbull, who has not won a tournament since 1979 when she earned Avon titles at Detroit and Philadelphia. "I'm fresher than in previous years. I joined the tour later this year. I didn't come out until the third stop."

The only match which went the full distance saw the Australian Fromholtz, stave off Ann Kiyomura's determined bid. Kiyomura took the second set to draw level but lost out the extended battle in the decider.

## Mayer rallies to oust Smid

DENVER, Feb. 5 (AP) — Fourth-seeded Sandy Mayer, one of the two seeds remaining in the \$250,000 United Bank Tennis Classic, played his serve and volley game for a 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, victory Thursday night over Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia.

The victory enabled Mayer to advance to Friday's quarterfinals against Fritz Buehning. The only seed to fall Thursday was eighth-seeded Mel Purcell, who was upset in straight sets by clay-court specialist Andres Gomez of Ecuador.

It took two hours and 23 minutes for Mayer to stave off the persistent Smid in the second-round match. By doing so, he avoided the fate of the six other seeded players eliminated from the tournament.

As seeded players, fell one by one, unseeded survivor Kim Warwick said the biggest surprise he's had was the sangfroid displayed by his opponent — the perennially fiery Ili Nastase.

"That's the first time he hasn't said anything on court," said Australia's Kim Warwick. "He usually says a lot of things. But this was just like a normal match. Warwick struggled to the first set, but managed to take control in the second and the decider to force a meeting with fifth-seeded Wojtek Fibak.

## Garza knocks out Mendoza

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (AP) — Jaime Garza of Los Angeles remained unbeaten Thursday night, knocking out Carlos Mendoza of Mexico City at 1:07 of the 10th round in their scheduled 10-round superbantamweight bout at the Olympic Auditorium.

Garza, ranked as the fourth-leading superbantamweight contender by the World Boxing Council, raised his record to 34-0 with 32 knockouts. Mendoza, rated as the No. 6 contender by the WBC, fell to 65-11-2.

Mendoza, 31, was ahead on the cards of judges Richard Steele and Lou Filippio and the fighters were even on the card of referee Dick Young entering the 10th round. But Garza, 22, took command early in the 10th round.

Mendoza went down under a combination of punches after about 30 seconds of the final round. He got up, but Young stopped the bout because Garza was battering his opponent and Young felt that Mendoza was unable to defend himself.

## Kuhn jailed for game fixing

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — Former Boston college basketball player Rick Kuhn was sentenced Friday to 10 years in prison for his part in a conspiracy to fix games in the team's 1978-79 season.

The defendant, 26, showed no emotion as U.S. District Judge Henry Bramwell sentenced him on his Nov. 12 conviction of conspiracy to commit racketeering, conspiracy, commit sports bribery and violating of the travel act. Kuhn could have received a maximum of 20 years on the racketeering conspiracy count.

The judge declined to consider a request from defense lawyer Gary Zimmerman for an

## IOC moots plan to avert boycott of Olympic Games

PASADENA, California, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), goes to the United Nations next week to seek a worldwide agreement to protect the Olympic Games against governmental boycotts.

He announced his plan Thursday to the IOC executive board, which has been inspecting preparations for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Samaranch plans exploratory talks with Perez de Cuellar, the new U.N. secretary-general. Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, told a news conference: "We would like if possible to see a convention passed by the United Nations, under which governments would pledge to support their athletes and send them to the Games, and would recognize the IOC as an international organization."

Berlioux said Samaranch has had informal talks with some heads of state about the idea but has not yet made a formal approach to any government. She added: "If such a convention is passed, it will take a long time. We cannot hope to accomplish it in a week or two. One country would have to propose the plan in the United Nations, and of course the other member countries would have to vote it through."

A prime mover in the plan is Richard Pound, 40-year-old Montreal lawyer who is one of the two Canadian members of the IOC. He was recently named chairman of a new IOC commission for the protection of the Olympic movement. Berlioux said this commission is likely to hold its first meeting in Rome next May.

The IOC has always called itself an international body and has aimed to place the Games above the level of politics and governments. But it has never had any legal



Juan Antonio Samaranch

standing as such, and whenever governments have interfered with the Games and pulled their athletes out of competition, the IOC has been powerless.

Samaranch failed on a much smaller issue Thursday after talks with the Olympic Sports Federations, he asked Los Angeles to provide an extra village for the 1984 Games but was turned down. Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles organizing committee, said at another news conference: "We are having two main Olympic

villages, plus one for the rowers at Lake Casitas, and that's that."

Two main villages are planned for the first time in Olympic history. About 5,000 athletes will live on the campus at the University of Southern California, and 4,300 at UCLA. Rowing and canoeing are to be staged on Lake Casitas, 45 miles (72 kms) north of the city, and so rowing competitors will have their own small village there.

The federations of fencing, volleyball and yachting all wanted another village at Long Beach, where their sports are to be staged. They were worried about the distances their athletes will have to travel from the universities.

Ueberroth said no athlete is likely to take more than one hour to reach his competition site. The IOC executive board, along with the 21 International Federations which control the sport in the Summer Games, have been touring the sites and assessing facilities.

Both Ueberroth and Thomas Keller, Swiss president of the general assembly of sports federation, said the federations were generally satisfied with what they saw.

Ueberroth said the visiting sports chiefs had expressed no fears about security here. He added: "The Games, the sports are our number one priority, but we are giving second priority to security, to be sure that it will be safe for the athletes and spectators at the Games. We have an excellent police department in Los Angeles."

Berlioux also said there was also a dispute over who should pay the expenses of the 1,300 referees and judges needed here. In the past this has been shared by the IOC and

## England claims women's crown

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 5 (AP) — England put itself in line for a double Friday in the Commonwealth Table Tennis Championships here Friday.

The England women claimed the women's team title beating Canada in a pulsating final 3-1, while its men emerged victors after a four and a half hours struggle with Hong Kong to make the final of the men's event with a 5-4 verdict.

England take on Nigeria, who blasted Canada 5-1 to make its maiden entry into the Commonwealth final. The clash between arch rivals, England and Hong Kong was indeed a battle royal. Both played superbly in their quest for the "Indian Cup", which the two teams have shared since its inception in 1971.

Canada beat India 3-2, while England defeated Nigeria by an identical margin, to make the final of the women's event. Hong Kong, title-holders in the women's team event, is out of the tournament in that section after it conceded a walkover to Nigeria Wednesday and to Australia Thursday in protest against a ruling of the chief referee.

The referee asked the Hong Kong women's team Wednesday to play with paddles that had the brand name printed on them as was required under international rules. He said the Hong Kong players currently were using "unapproved bat rubbers."

Meanwhile, Commonwealth Table Tennis Association chairman Harry Baxter announced that Hong Kong would host the seventh Commonwealth Championships in 1983.

Host India defeated Nigeria 3-1 to finish third in the tournament. Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, finished in that order.

## Soccer briefs

STUTTGART, West Germany, (AFP) — West German international footballer Hansi Mueller wants to play in Italy next season. Mueller, 24, who submitted his resignation to Borussia Dortmund, said that he needed a good team around him, something he had not got at Stuttgart. He said he had been contacted by several Italian clubs, including Inter Milan, Juventus and AC Fiorentina.

BRISTOL, (AFP) — Geoff Merrick, a Bristol city fan since the age of seven, sacrificed his football future "to give the other players at the club a lifeline." Along with the seven other players whose long-term contracts represented 290,000 pounds of the money involved in Bristol City's debt, the 30-year-old Merrick agreed to a share of 63,000 pounds in return for a release by the club that has been his whole life.

LONDON, (AFP) — Ian Greaves was announced as manager of Wolverhampton Wanderers, a move which his former club Oxford United had declared would mean it taking legal action. Oxford chairman Robert Maxwell is now expected to issue a writ against Greaves "for breach of contract" and against the First Division club "for inducing him to leave Oxford United."

LONDON, (AFP) — Ipswich Town's England defender Terry Butcher was rushed from Ipswich hospital to the London hospital following a nose injury in the F.A. Cup tie at Luton eleven days ago. Butcher, who suffered prolonged bleeding following a collision during the match, was thought to be recovering well. However, last night and this morning, the bleeding returned and was rushed for intensified treatment.

## Hess skis away with 'trick'

SCHLADMING, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Nineteen-year-old Swiss skier Erika Hess completed a hat trick of gold medals Friday when she won the women's Special Slalom at the World Alpine Skiing Championships here.

Hess, with the combined event and Giant Slalom titles already under her belt, clocked the second best time the first- and the best time in the second-leg to achieve an invincible overall time of 1:41.60.

The total was 33 hundredths of a second faster than silver medalist Christine Cooper of America and 36 hundredths quicker than Daniela Zini of Italy, who collected the bronze.

Hess, who will be 20 on March 6, said: "I was frightened before the results. I committed faults and I thought I had lost. Three medals is much more than I hoped for. I didn't even want to do the combine, but I am glad I did since it gave me confidence."

Hess's tally of three titles follows in the tradition of West Germany's Rosie Mittermaier, who achieved the triple at Innsbruck in 1976, and Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who won three at Lake Placid in 1980.

## Dodge pulls out on match eve

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AFP) — Paul Dodge, the Leicester center, has withdrawn from England's team to play Ireland at Twickenham Saturday, after injuring a hamstring in training at Teddington.

He will be replaced by Bond, whose international career was abruptly interrupted when he broke a leg in the corresponding match at Twickenham just over two years ago. Ireland, however, had cheerful news with its left winger Moss Finn declared fit to play. He passed a stiff fitness test, which he underwent after injuring his hamstring.

Double Olympic champion Hanni Wenzel is a surprise last minute entrant for the women's special Slalom Saturday. Wenzel has been out of competition since her injury two months back. But for her injury, she would have been one of the favorites for the event.

Meanwhile, Michel Vion of France won the gold medal in the men's combination event. Peter Luescher of Switzerland won the silver and Anton Steiner of Austria the bronze.

Viona, 22, was France's first men's medal winner since Jean Noel Augert won the Special Slalom at Val Gardena in 1970. Though he finished seconds behind the leaders, his effort in the Slalom Monday, which forms the first section of the Combined, and his fast timing Friday was good enough for him to clinch the gold in the event.

Another Swiss skier, former World Cup series winner Luescher, scored fourth best time on Friday's Downhill to take the silver medal overall. Austrian skiers had to be content with Steinber's bronze. The Australians could still collect a prize in Saturday's Downhill proper, though Vion and all the Downhill specialists will also be at the starting line.

Meanwhile, Robert Paparemborde, who captained France in its last two matches, has been given the all-clear to take part in Saturday's international against Wales at Cardiff.

Paparemborde's inclusion was uncertain after he suffered an injury to his right leg Thursday, but he had no problems when he took part in a training session here Friday.

Welsh captain Gareth Davies will also play Saturday. Doubts about his fitness continued until this afternoon when he passed a medical test.

PEKING, (AP) — Rong Zhihang, China's most prominent soccer star, is studying to become a coach, a Canton newspaper reports. Rong, 34, has been elected for three consecutive years to the list of China's improved international soccer fortunes.

The Chinese national team barely missed qualifying as one of two Asian-Oceanian representatives in the 1982 World Cup Tournament.

MADRID, (AFP) — The first-leg of the Spanish Cup quarterfinal "Local Derby" clash between Real Madrid and Atletico Madrid ended in a time goalless draw. But there was excitement at Coruna, where the town's Second Division club kept their Cup hopes alive by holding First Division Sporting Gijon to a 1-1 draw.

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — The Czechoslovakian national soccer team, which will compete in the World Cup in Spain in June, tied with Santa Fe of Bogota, Colombia 3-3. The first half of the game, played before a crowd of 15,000 at the "El Campin" stadium, ended with the Czechs leading 2-1. But the local side came back strongly in the second half.



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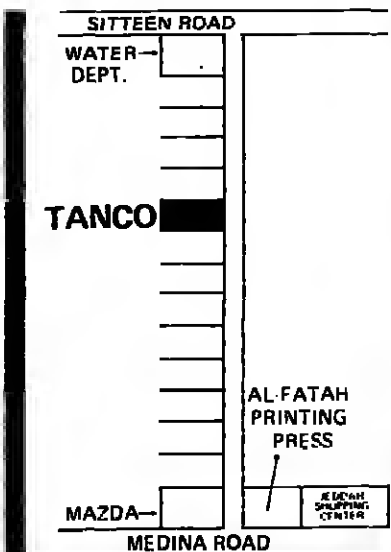


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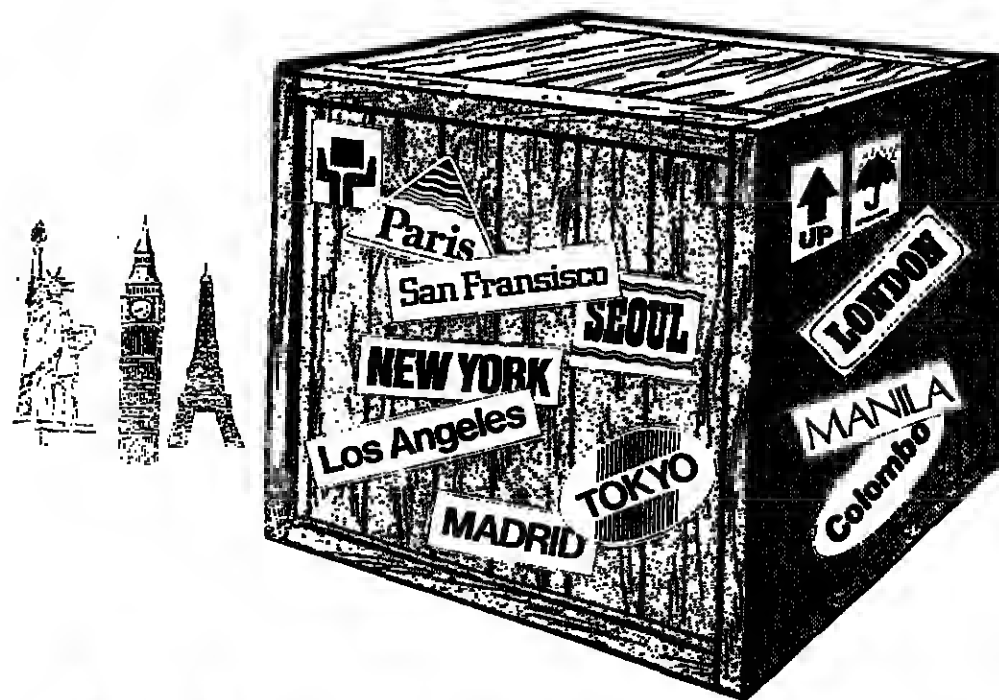
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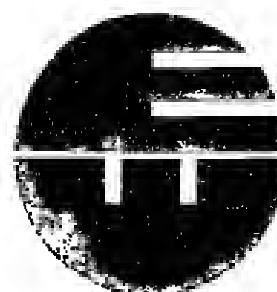


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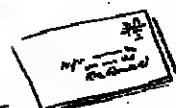


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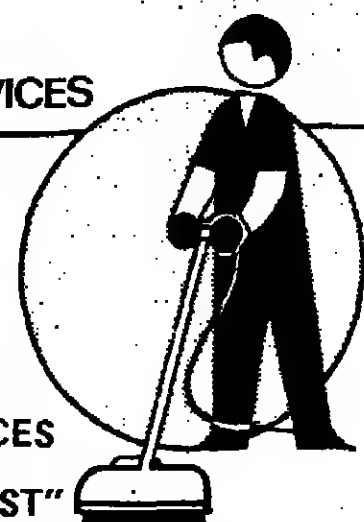
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International

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At Madrid meeting

## West to denounce Poland crackdown

PARIS, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — The foreign ministers of 18 Western nations will denounce continued martial law in Poland when the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) reopens Tuesday in Madrid, stirring a spurt of interest in the dragging forum on East-West relations.

Having failed to put Poland on the agenda, owing to bitter opposition from the Soviet Bloc, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, (NATO) ministers, supported by the neutrals, will table a motion at the conference denouncing the suppression of human rights in Poland.

Ironically, under CSCE procedure, Poland will chair the opening session. The conference was adjourned on Dec. 18 after 14 inconclusive months of talks.

After "Polish week" and a plenary session to be held Friday, Feb. 12, there is still total uncertainty over the agenda for the CSCE.

The Soviet Union, held responsible by the West for the Polish situation, will be on the defensive from the start. Supported by other Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviets will reassert their contention that the West is interfering inadmissibly in Polish internal affairs. The United States, feeling that events in Poland make normal discussion in Madrid impossible, favor an immediate adjournment, possibly until the autumn.

But other Western countries consider that the draft document, tabled in December by neutral and nonaligned countries, contains enough positive elements for discussion, and could end in agreement. The main stumbling

blocks in the CSCE talks have been all along the human rights issue and conditions for convening a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Faced with an adamant West, the Soviet Union had accepted the principle of talks on measures of trust "from the Atlantic to the Ural", preliminary to disarmament discussions — but wanted the inclusion of "neighboring sea and air spaces."

France was willing to accept prior notification of sea and air maneuvers, provided these had a direct link with Europe. On human rights, the big issue in the West, the Kremlin refuses above all to accept the monitoring by individuals of the implementation of the Helsinki Accords — Soviets have been jailed for attempting — as well as religious contacts and free press access to sources of information.

Meanwhile, the Soviet daily *Pravda* suggested that the Friday that the Polish Communist Party had entered a critical phase and said it must act decisively to maintain the "stability" that martial law had brought to Poland. It said the declaration of martial law had re-established order in the Polish streets and created the conditions for a normal working life.

"But this step, as is noted by the local press, solves only the first problem," *Pravda* said. The second, more complicated task was to strengthen the foundations of the state, which had been eroded by months of counter-revolutionary activity, *Pravda* said. "The successful resolution of these vital problems depends — and this is quite clear — on the Communist Party."

Reagan records interviews

## Truman named among White House tapers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Now it turns out even former U.S. President Harry Truman may have recorded some of his oval office conversations. That lengths the known list of presidential tapers to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and, of course, Richard M. Nixon.

Aides to Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter said conversations weren't taped during their presidential tenure. Spokesman David R. Gergen said current President Ronald Reagan is recording only his interviews with reporters and not his private conversations.

Although the fact that Kennedy taped some of his conversations was well known, *The Washington Post* Thursday told of the logs that showed which conversations Kennedy taped. That list added to an already imposing body of knowledge that Nixon wasn't alone in hugging his office, although he surpassed the others in scope and volume.

Dr. Benedict Zohrist, director of the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, said there are 10 tapes that "we think were made in the Oval Office" during Truman's time but not necessarily with Truman's consent. "They are really unintelligible," he said. "You can hear somebody walking across the floor, hear a word here or there. But you can't tell what was said at all."

The tapes were not among Truman's papers but were sent to Independence in the mid-70s by the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York. "Some of the old timers told us that as soon as he learned about this (the taping) he had the system pulled," said Zohrist. "We are not even certain it's Truman (on the tape)."

Not much, remains, either, of Dwight Eisenhower's recorded Oval Office conversations. "We don't have any tapes. We have about 47 pages of transcripts taken off some kind of device, whether a dictabelt or tape recorder," said John Wickman, director of

the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas. "Throughout the collection, there are scattered transcripts of monitored telephone calls, which was the way it was done."

A man who worked in the Eisenhower White House said an Ampex tape recorder was in a cabinet in the office of Secretary Ann Whitman, a machine modified so it could record for three hours. Ike's reason, according to the source, was his mangled English. He was angry at being misquoted.

Among the transcripts is one of June 29, 1954, where Eisenhower chews out his Vice President Nixon for attacking Democrats over their handling of foreign affairs. Twenty years and a few months later, Nixon was forced to resign as president by incriminating Watergate revelations from his own tapes.

Nixon always maintained he got the idea of taping conversations from Lyndon B. Johnson. "President Johnson sent word to me that he had learned that as one of my first factions upon arriving at the White

## Brother defends Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Senator Edward Kennedy Thursday defended his brother President John F. Kennedy after revelations that the latter had secretly taped hundreds of his White House meetings and telephone conversations.

The Massachusetts Democrat said the Kennedy family wanted transcripts of the tapes published "as soon as possible." "Knowing my brother as I did, I am confident that after transcripts of the recordings are prepared and released, Americans will continue to be proud of the presidency of John Kennedy," Senator Kennedy said.

The revelations by *The Washington Post*, whose investigations uncovered the Watergate scandal under former President Richard Nixon, raised unease elsewhere, particularly in light of the fact that it was

House 1 had ordered the removal of the recording devices he had installed there," Nixon said in a sworn affidavit in 1975. "President Johnson said that the recordings he had made of his conversations while president proved to be exceedingly valuable in preparing his memoirs and he urged that I reinstall the recording devices."

Director Harry J. Middleton of the LBJ Library in Austin, Tex., said there is nothing in the files to prove or disprove Nixon's claim. Nixon still is fighting to keep his recordings secret. Of the more than 5,000 hours on tape, the public has been able to hear only 30 conversations — the tapes played as evidence in the 1974 coverup trial of Nixon's top lieutenants. In the LBJ Library vault, under seal for 50 years, are eight "record center cartoons" of Johnson tape recordings.

Seven of the cartoons, one cubic foot each, contain dictabelt of telephone conversations Johnson had.

secret tapes made by Nixon which led to his final downfall. Senator Russell Long (Democrat, Louisiana) said he did not remember what he had said during his talks with President Kennedy but added: "I consider it highly improper for anyone to record the conversation of a friend without informing the friend that a recording is being made."

Meanwhile, in Boston, former aides of the late President Kennedy expressed shock Thursday at the disclosure that he recorded more than 325 conversations held in his office at the White House. Among those who expressed dismay was David Powers, the president's appointments secretary.

Powers, now curator of the Kennedy Library in Boston, said: "I can't recall this ever having been done. If it had been done, I should have known about it. I was in the president's office every day."

## Israel ex-spy denies U.S. charges

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (AP) — Former Israeli intelligence chief Isser Harel Friday condemned a purported U.S. Central Intelligence Agency document on Israeli spy operations as "superficial and unprofessional," and said its publication greatly harmed both Israel and the United States.

In an interview with *Maoir* newspaper, Harel said he felt he was having "a nightmare" when he scanned U.S. newspapers that recently published excerpts from the secret document that fell into the hands of Iranian militants when they took over the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

The document outlines the structure and worldwide operations of the Mossad, the Israeli equivalent of the CIA, and reports of Israeli attempts to blackmail a U.S. employee in Israel and to listen in on embassy conversations.

Harel, a former head of Mossad, told *Maoir* that when the document was published, he expected the CIA to issue denials and to assert that the document was part of a Soviet disinformation effort. But when there were no strong denials, "I had to conclude it was authentic," he was quoted as saying.

Is this what we look like in their (the Americans') eyes," Harel was quoted as saying indignantly. Harel denied that Israel had covertly operated against the United States by electronically bugging the U.S. embassy here or tried to blackmail U.S. employees during his tenure as head of the Mossad between 1952 and 1963.

Harel said the distribution of the document was "shockingly irresponsible," and would make it more difficult for the CIA to get cooperation from foreign intelligence agencies.

"Who will want to cooperate with a country, if the next day the details will go rolling around in every U.S. consulate," Harel was quoted as saying.

## GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
C	F	C	F	C	F
Amsterdam	1	34	7	45	clear
Athens	2	36	8	46	cloudy
Bahrain	17	63	22	72	clear
Bangkok	25	77	32	90	clear
Beirut	6	43	14	57	rain
Berlin	-6	21	1	34	clear
Brussels	5	41	9	48	clear
Buenos Aires	18	64	28	82	cloudy
Cairo	8	46	15	59	cloudy
Caracas	16	61	29	84	cloudy
Chicago	-19	-02	-8	18	cloudy
Copenhagen	-4	25	-2	28	cloudy
Dublin	7	45	9	48	clear
Frankfurt	-5	23	3	37	clear
Geneva	1	34	4	39	cloudy
Helsinki	-3	23	1	30	cloudy
Hong Kong	16	61	17	63	cloudy
Jakarta	23	73	31	88	rain
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	31	88	rain
London	9	48	11	52	haze
Los Angeles	12	54	18	64	clear
Madrid	6	43	12	54	clear
Manila	18	64	31	88	clear
Mexico City	7	45	25	77	cloudy
Miami	23	74	25	78	cloudy
Montreal	-14	7	-12	10	cloudy
Moscow	-6	21	-4	25	cloudy
New Delhi	12	54	20	68	cloudy
New York	4	40	8	47	rain
Nicosia	2	36	10	50	clear
Oslo	-7	19	-5	23	cloudy
Paris	6	43	15	59	cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	21	70	37	99	clear
Rome	-1	30	11	52	clear
San Francisco	8	47	13	56	clear
Seoul	-5	23	5	41	clear
Singapore	23	73	30	86	rain
Stockholm	-9	16	-2	28	cloudy
Sydney	19	66	23	73	cloudy
Taipei	11	52	15	59	cloudy
Tokyo	1	34	8	46	clear
Toronto	-16	3	8	46	snow
Vancouver	-2	28	3	37	cloudy
Vienna	-7	19	-2	28	cloudy

## Polish police report fresh crime wave

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Polish police officials Friday reported a dramatic increase in crime since martial law was imposed last December, but warned that efforts would continue to stem a crime wave that reportedly began in the past year.

Police officials said crimes such as murder, rape and robberies had dropped by 60 percent since the imposition of martial law, and subsequent restrictions such as curfew, restricted movement and summary trials. "Despite the fall in the crime rates, we cannot feel absolutely safe," a police official warned in an interview with the morning daily *Zyzyce Warszawy*. "We reveal new murders, rapes and assaults every day."

"Maintaining the quite low rate of criminal offenses won't be easy," the official added. "We have to remember there is a so-called criminal margin which is ready to continue its trade against common sense and the growing risk of getting caught." The report was seen by some observers as adding fuel to the authorities claim tight controls are needed to reverse a general decline in discipline and morals since Poland's social upheaval began 18 months ago.

During last summer, officials said the general loosening of discipline that accompanied the rise of the now-suspended independent union Solidarity was paralleled by an alarming rise in common crimes.

Meanwhile, the hardline army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* (Soldier of freedom) said a poll taken in mid-January by Polish radio and television provided the view that most Poles accept martial law and its restrictions. The paper said the poll showed that 51 percent of those asked said the martial law decree was justified, 29 percent said they were absolutely positive about it, and only 19 percent strongly disapproved.

The paper did not say who was queried, or how many persons were asked to take part in the poll. "It stems from the poll findings that there is a high degree of acceptance for the council of state decision which testifies to the understanding of the need for such a decision by a major segment of the public," the paper said.

## 2 Ugandans shot dead

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (R) — A leading member of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party and a housing official were killed in a hail of automatic weapons fire in Kampala Thursday night, the party said Friday.

The party's acting secretary-general, Anthony Ocaya, named the victims as George Bamuturaki, its experts on land, mineral and water resources, and the general manager of Uganda's National Housing and Construction Corporation, Z. Okao. Ocaya, who was contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said several persons were wounded when gunmen opened fire on Bamuturaki and a group sitting outside a shop in Kampala's Kamoja district.

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